Emigration

of the

Poor

Vol. IV.

Notes.

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Bequest of
Benjamin P. Hunt.
April 1877.

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Facts & Notes

relating

to the

Redemptioners

and the

Early Emigration

of the

Poor to America.

Vol. IV.

214,906
Benj. F. Hunt,
Apr. 21, 1877.

New Voyages to North America, containing An Account of the Several Nations of that vast Continent ..... also A Geographical Description of Canada &c .... Written in French by the Baron Lahontan, Lord Lieut. of the French Colony at Placentia in Newfoundland, at that Time in England. Done into English. 2nd Ed. London. 1735.

From a Letter of Lahontan, dated Quebec, Nov. 8th. 1683.
From a Letter of Lahontan, dated at the Canton of Beaupré, May 2nd. 1684.

First settlers of Canada.

Most of the inhabitants are a sorry sort of people that removed hither from France, & brought with 'em but little money to set up withal: The rest are those who were Soldiers about 30 or 40 years ago, at which time the Regiment of Carignan was broke, & they exchanged a Military Post for the Trade of Agriculture. Neither the one nor the other pay'd any thing for the Grounds they possess, no more than the Officers of these Troops, who marked out to themselves, certain Portions of unmanur'd & woody Lands; for this vast Continent is nothing else than one continued Forest. The Governors General allowed the Officers three or four Leagues in Front, with as much Depth as they pleas'd; and at the same time the Officers gave the Soldiers as much Ground as they pleased, upon the condition of the Payment of a Crown per Arpent, by way of Fief.

After the Reform of these Troops, several Ships were

Common women sent from France as wives for the soldiers in Canada.

sent hither from France, with a Cargoe of Women of an ordinary Reputation, under the Direction of some old Stale Nuns, who ranged them in three Classes. The Vestal Virgins were heap'd up, (if I may so speak) one above another, in three different Apartments, where the Bridegrooms singled out their Brides, just as a Butcher does an Ewe from amongst a Flock of Sheep. In these three Seraglio's, there was such Variety & Change of Diet, as could satisfy the most whimsical Appetites; for here was some big, some little, some fair, some brown, some fat & some meagre. In fine, there was such accommodation, that every one might be fitted to his Mind: & indeed the Market had such a Run, that in fifteen days time, they were all disposd of. I am told that the fattest went off best, upon the Apprehension that these, being less of active, would keep truer to their Engagements, & hold out better against the nipping Cold of the Winter: But after all, a great many of the He-Adventurers found themselves mistaken in their Measures. However, let that be as it may, it affords a very curious Remark, namely, That in some Parts of the World, to which the vicious European Women are transported, the Mob of those Countries does seriously believe, that their sins are so defaced by the ridiculous Christening I took notice of before, that they are look'd upon ever after as Ladies of Virtue, of Honour, & of un-

[illegible] Estate of Life. The Spoils and wealth to be [illegible] made, then addressed to the two mentioned Commissioners, to whom they were obliged to give an account of their Lands & Estates, upon their [illegible] to move their Chairs in no least degree, upon the Oath was determined, the Marriage was concluded upon the Spot, in the manner of a Bail, or a little Play; and the next Day the Governor General ordered a [illegible] with Company, a Cow, a Hog, a Dog, a Cock, a Hen, two barrels of salt Meat, & Seven Crowns; together with a certain Coat of Arms called by the Spaniards Nosotros Homs. The Spaniards carried a very little gain for Plunder, made no Distinction of the Daughters, & the ancient Gentlemen of the Coast, a Dance of the Sieve not of Innocents; for, you know that Canada has been possessed by the French above an hundred Years. pp. 8-9-10.

The Record of the Court at Wicaco, in Pennsylvania, 1676 & 1681, and a Military Court held by Lewis Gomez, 1751 & 1756, & since, 1760.

Mr. Lewis Gest, sworn in Court & certain man servant named William Hill, being a Lawyer by trade, whom he the Ld. Gest did retain & hire Left unto Capt. Edmond Cartwell, for the space & term of four Years, commencing from the first of April Last past; the said William Hill declared in Court & he willing to serve the

Hill's Contract
[illegible]

Record of Court at Upland, Pa. 1676-1681.

Will of Jeffry Cornwell in ye 2d Volume of town records, Court held at Upland, 3th June, 1677. p. 91.

At a Court held at Upland the 28th of June 1677.

A servant, Richard Nickel, seduces a mulatto woman.

Edward Cornwell, King's Majtie in ye Behalfe of ye Commons and the King, Informer against Richard Nickel, ye Servant of Mr Lock, or else ye Ld. Baltimore, Defendant, Contrary to the Laws of ye Government & Contrary to his Masters Consent, wch Richard Contrary yt not with standing a certain a mulatto woman called Swart Anna; Lewdly Imbraced according to Law & Merit.

p

ie affect the child, fine.

The Ld. Defendant confesses the act but Laydes it off wch with intention to marry the Ld. Anna, Commissary of the future not to prejudice the Company of the Ld. Anna & Indeed is, the Court be informed the Ld. child is born & we is poor, etc. The Court did Jointly Lay it, Deferred the Ld. offence upon his humiliation itt being his masters desiere. pp. 51-2.

Law respecting Runaway Servants.

The Law & Order in this subject, wch is most honest & off was followed; Except a few in ye Law, were made of Servants, the in ... from their Masters the Governors, & all by the Care & Diligence of the Magistrates or Officers of the Towns through which

Law respecting Runaway Servants.

they [illegible]. It is ordered that if any [illegible] or person whatsoever shall come to dwell through any [illegible] place within the Government without a [illegible] certificate from [illegible] or [illegible] or a [illegible] shall be [illegible] to be [illegible] from any [illegible] the [illegible] place [illegible] [illegible], or through [illegible] he shall [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] he may [illegible] [illegible] to be a free man, [illegible] upon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], or [illegible] [illegible], if not otherwise able to give satisfaction) [illegible] [illegible] manner as shall be [illegible] or able. [illegible] [illegible] Collect. [illegible] Ord. [illegible] (1421.) p. 77.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Province of Upland held at the house of Justice Peter Cock in Crumhill, on 3d of April, 1678.

Benjamin Fortune servant to Peter Cooper desiring to be freed from his master [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Court, he indentures or his witnesses that can testify [illegible] he witnesses.

Law regarding Bond Slavery.

The Law of the Land, "Every man is the free born subject of Christian state, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Life of Josiah Quincy.

[illegible] be to the priviledge of Master or Dame who have or shall by any Indenture or Covenant take Apprentice or Servant [illegible] (Laws [illegible], Co. N. H. [illegible] Doc. 1. 822.) p. 102.

At a Court held att Ipswich in Deborah Eyre by his ma^ties authority, March ye 12th. 1673.

Servant, or Cont. ye to serve 3 yrs.

Anthony Beason Jona brought in Court a certayne man servant William Graf whome hee had bought of Moens Clerson for the full term of three yeares [illegible] William Graf being present in Co^rt did owne the same & yt faithfully promise to serve his master according to ye tenor of ye Covenant. p. 51.

Life of Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, his son, Edmund Quincy. Boston. 1867.

Edm. Quincy landed in 1633

Chapter II. Edmund. Edmund Quincy, the first of the name in New England, landed at Boston on the 16th of September, 1633, in company with the Rev. John Cotton. Not much is known of him or his history previous to his emigration, except that he came from Northamptonshire & owned some landed property,

6 servants.

That he was a man of substance may be inferred from his bringing six servants with him, &c. p.1.

Mechanics, &c. bring servants.

[These six servants were probably not brought as mere personal attendants, but had been contracted & hired because it was known that they would be needed in a new country. This appears probable from the Philadelphia manuscript list of original shareholders, & some, the list about to be quoted from Hotten, in which, mechanics & tradesmen, (a tailor, for instance) bring three or more servants.]

The Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants, Religious Exiles, Political Exiles, Young Men sold as Servants, Servants, Apprentices, Children Stolen, Vagabonds, & others who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations 1600 1700. With their ages, the counties whence they formerly lived, in the Mother Country, the name of the Ships in which they Embarked, & other Interesting Information. From MSS. preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office, England. Edited by Lion Gardiner Hotten, New York. 1874.

Hotten's book

[The above title is not borne out by the contents of the book. It contains lists only of a very small part of the emigrants who came to America & the West Indies in the 17th Century. It was not intended to give, for example, the list of those that came to Virginia, in the early part of the century. This is not the best "mention in the text of "Hotten's present," & Hotten also

almost a fraud.

from Camden Hotel (Original Edition).

Nor is there a single list of indentured servants or redemptioners, who began to come to this continent by ship-loads, before the end of the 17th century. For [illegible] the great and former residence of the immigrants, prior in all of many instances, to shift the title of the book, by which subscribers were obtained to it at the rate of $10. a copy, approaches very nearly to a fraud.]

Drake's book.

In 1860, Hon. Jno. Gardner Drake of Boston, Mass. published his "Result of some Researches among the British Archives, for information relative to the Founders of New England."

That work first suggested the feasibility of making a systematic collection of authentic documents relating to the early settlers in America, not only to those who resorted to the New England States and to those who settled in the Summer Islands, Barbadoes, Carolina, Jamaica & other places. It is impossible to overestimate the value of these records, and it is a matter of the deepest regret that comparatively so few have survived to the present time.

[illegible] transcripts of some of these documents, which are of undoubted authenticity, shall be published

Pp. XVIII-& XVIX. Introduction,

[illegible] the names, surnames & qualities of all such persons as have been passengers from the town & port of London [illegible] American

John Camden Hotten Original Lists.

Continued, since the last extract of lists, assembled under the "Office of Long Island", occur the following,

a joiner being a servant, a tailor & many servants.

Edward Winter of Lindsey, joiner, & Susan, his wife, with 4 children & 3 servants,

John Jackson of Lincoln, tailor, & Elizabeth, his wife, 1 child & 2 servants, Ib. xx & xxi. Introduction,

In the "list of passengers in the Mayflower, giving the names of the Pilgrims of Leyden & Plymouth, who came over in 1620," occur the following,

12 servants in the Mayflower.

John Howland; man servant, afterwards married the daughter of John Tilley, & had ten children,

Roger Wilder; man servant, died in the first sickness,

A maid servant; who married, & died one & two years after,

John Hoop; servant boy, died in the first sickness,

William Butten, servant died on the passage,

Solomon Power & John Langemore, servants: both died soon after arrival.

Robert Carter, servant, died the first winter,

Wm. Holbeck & Edw. Thompson, servants; both died soon after landing,

Edw. Doty & Edw. Litster, servants, E. Doty, on a second marriage, had seven children; after his term of service went to Virginia. Ib. xxiv xxvi, Introduction,

[Of the 100, passengers in the Mayflower, 12 were servants.]

In the "List of those who came over in the Ann & Little James", in 1623, [illegible] two servants. Ib. xxv.

John Camden Hotten, Original Lists &c.

It must not be imagined that the following pages contain by any means a complete list of the early settlers in America. [illegible] — I doubted [illegible] lists were made, but they are either lost, or are among the mass of papers still uncatalogued at the Record Office. [illegible] Introduction.

There lists made but lost.

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22 March, 1634. Among the "names of those to be [illegible] Nic° Frarice, Mr. bound for New England [illegible], are the following,

Robert Stevens — yrs	22.	A Sawyer.
John More	24	A Labourer.
James Hayward	22	4 Servants
Judith Phippin	16	

4 servants.

£43.

[illegible] 1635. Among the "Underwritten names to be transported [illegible] New England, imbarqued in the Hunter, Nic° Frarice Mr." &c. are the following

Husbandman, Geo. Giddins, yeres 25.

Thomas Carter.	25	Servants to Geo. Giddins.
Richard Ellmer Williams	20	
[illegible]	12	

6th April, 1635. "Theis p'sons, hereunder mencioned are to be transported to New England, imbarqued in the Hunter Nic°. Frarice, Mr. bound for Virginia.

A carrier

" 3 servants.

A Carrier, Martin Saunders.	yeres	40
[illegible] Richard "	"	16

John Camden Hotten — Original Lists &c.

3 Children { Lea Saunders, ages 10.
Judith " " 8
Martin " " 4

3 Servants { Marie Fuller, " 17.
Cicely Smith, " 4.
Ric^d. Ridley, 16 pp. 470.

Note on Carriers.

[A carrier in the 17th Century was an old fixed his trade of carrying packages between London & some town in the country, coming in and going out on regular days.

"Atterson.

Mr. Holyoak, carrier, comes to the Castle at Smithfield-Bars, on Saturday, & goes out on Monday, once a fortnight.

Anglia Metropolis, or the Present State of London, by Thomas Delaune, London, 1690. p. 402.

The carrier appears to have held a lower position than either a wagoner, or coachman, as he seems to have travelled on foot. The above book is frequently quoted by Macaulay in his History of England.]

Negro from England.

10th June, 1635. In the List of names to be transported to the Barmudas or Some Islands, interpreted in the Custome to London, Robert Dennis, Mr. is the name of

Jo: A Negro. ages 18. p. 86.

Taylor with 3 servants.

2nd June, 1635. In the Defence to Jo. m^r Cro. Dorwell, for New England & Cert. from Sr. Henry Mildmay & minister of Radlow in Essex.

Jo^n. Browne. 27 years. Taylor.
Tho: Hart 24 "
his 3 servants. { Hilary Gunne 24 "
Anne Coke 17 "

p. 11.

John Camden Hotten Original Lists &c.

A list of the inhabitants of Virginia 1624 &c.
Census numbered.

Abraham Peirsey 27 white & 4 negro servants.

The Muster of Mr Abraham Piersey's Servants.
The follow a list of 27 names of white servants & 4 Negroes - 31 in all. p. 217.

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2 Negroes from England as early as 1621.

In the Muster of Mr Edw. Bennette servants, of Nariscoyack, Feb. 7th. 1624. &c

Antonio, a Negro, came in the James. 1621
& Mary, a Negro Woman, in the Margaret & John, 1622.
As other passengers with English names are mentioned as coming in the Margaret & John, it appears that some negroes came from England, as early as 1621. p. 241.

A Register of Persons about to pass into Foreign Parts. 1637.

These people went to New England with William Andrews of Ipswich, &c. of the Elm & Godley, of Ipswich and with Wm. Andrews, &c. &c. &c. of the Rose, of Yarmouth.

A grocer, from Norwich, Eng. 3 servants.

April the 6th. 1637. The examination of John Baker, borne in Norwich in Norffolch, Grocer aged 37 years & Elizabeth, his wife, aged 31 years with 3 children, Elizabeth, John & Thomas - & 4 Servants, Mary Hanson, aged 24 years, Anne Hanson, aged 21 years - Bridgett Bootle, aged 32 years & Samuel Ayres, aged 14 years are all bound to goe for Charles Towne in New England there to inhabitt & Remaine. p. 290.

April, the 11th, 1637. The examination of Henry Ewing, of Great Yarmouth in the county of Norfolk, Cordwainer, aged 31 years, & Elizabeth his wife, aged 23 years, with one Child Henry; & one Apprentice Edmund Lowe, aged 18 years, are desirous to passe for New England to inhabitt. p. 211

Apprentice.

Goods granted to Emigrants from Barbados, to New England Carolina, Virginia, New York, Antigua, Jamaica, Maryland and other places, 1678 1679.

Feb. the 6th, 1678. Manning Andrew, a servant belonging to Daniell Stanton in the Ship Endeavour for New England per. Jackson. p. 167.

John Hunt, from Barbados to N. England.

Nov. the 28th, 1679. John Hunt in the Ship Providence for Boston, Timothy Prout, Commander time out. p. 377.

Castle Rackrent, an Hibernian Tale, taken from Facts & from the Manners of the Irish Squires before the year 1782. 2nd Ed. Dublin. 1801.

Irish words & phrases heard in Pennsylvania.

"Ye swore in a kith as nate as ever crossed myself." p. 62.

[Note. From this it appears that Thady was a Catholic, while, Sir Condy Rackrent, being a member of the Irish Parliament, was, of course, a Protestant.]

"And every thing went on smack-smooth." p. 68.

"I pitched down the window sheal with my pick."

* Pigs were formerly used instead of brooms & brushes in Ireland. The editor saw a laborer of the old

Castle Leonard Works of Rev. John Wesley.

I not long ago a flood of tears with his long, & then cut off on, I know it was never the worse. They usually have a fine crop of hair, coming only the page. [illegible] often yellow — hair black. p. 100.

I never seen a man more fair". p. 108.
"Well", says he, joking like, with Jason, p. 108.
I later mention Cole, is of fling, [illegible] Almost every poor man in Ireland is occasionally a lawyer. p. 169.
It is impossible to convince them, [the poorer Irish] that time is money. p. 170.
Monday morning. They put off everything till Monday morning."

The Works of the Rev. John Wesley, in 10 Volumes. Vol. 2nd. American Edition. Philadelphia, 1827.

Castle Bally-mane, a town of Palatine.

Journal, Wednesday, June 16th, 1756. In the afternoon I rode to Castlebalymane, a town of Palatines, which came over in Queen Anne's time. They retain much of the temper & manners of their own country, having no resemblance of those among whom they live. I found much life among this plain, artless, serious people. The whole town came together in the evening, & praised God for the consolation. Many of those who are

[illegible] joined with us walk in the light of God's countenance, yea, & have [illegible] into [illegible] in imitation of our brethren, with [illegible] they live in perfect [illegible].

[illegible], 1[illegible] [illegible], 1756. in examining the Society, I was obliged to [illegible] several times. The words of the plain honest [illegible] came with so much weight, as frequently to stop me for a while & raise a general cry a[illegible] the nearest, so I rode back through Adair &c.

Vol. 2nd. p. 344.

Friday, June 23rd. 1758. I rode over to Court Mattress, a colony of Germans, whose parents came out of the Palatinate about 30 years ago. Twenty families of them settled here, 20 more at Kirkeen, a mile off, 50 at Ballygarane, about 2 miles eastward & 20 at Fallas, 4 miles further. Each family had a few acres of ground, on which they built as many little [illegible]. They are since considerably increased in number of souls, though decreased in number of families. Having no minister, they were become [illegible] of lukewarmness, [illegible], swearing & another [illegible] of religion. But they are washed, since they heard & received the truth, which is able to save their souls. An oath is now rarely heard among them, or a drunkard seen in their borders.

Vol. 2nd. p. 402.

Court Mattress, mother colony of Palatines.

Vol. 3rd.

Wed. July 16th. 1760. — I rode to Newmarket, which was another German settlement, but the poor settlers

Newmarket — was a German settlement.

with all their diligence & frugality could not procure even the coarsest food to eat, & the meanest raiment to put on, under their unreasonable landlords, so that most of these, as well as those at Ballygarane, have been forced to look out for bread in other places, some of them in Ireland, some in England, and not a few, even to America. Vol. 3. p. 13.

Forced to emigrate.

June 5th, 1762 – I preached at noon in Ballygarane to a large congregation, chiefly of Palatines. And so at Newmarket in the evening to the same gathering. These have quite a different look from the natives of the country, as well as a different temper. They are a diligent, thinking people, and their diligence turns all their land into a garden. p. 77. Vol. 3.

Palatines industrious.

June 14th, 1765. About noon I preached at Ballygarane, to the small remains of the poor Palatines. As they could not get food & raiment here, with all their diligence & frugality, part are scattered up & down the kingdom, & part to America. I stand amazed! Have landlords no common sense, whether they have common humanity or not, that they will not encourage such tenants as these, to the slowest, rent from them. Vol. 3rd. p. 170.

Forced to emigrate.

June 21st, 1761. I preached at noon at Ballygarane, to what is left of the poor Palatines. Many are gone to America, many scattered up & down in various parts of the kingdom. Everywhere they are patterns of industry & frugality. Vol. 3rd. p. 216.

Emigrate to America.

Vol. 4.

May 13th, 1787. I was not well able to preach in the morning, so Joseph Bradford took my place; but about eleven, I preached myself at Callas, about 12 miles from Limerick. To the remains of the Palatine families came, hither from Ballygarane, Court Mattrix & Ballycasey, in all cases, where an uncommon flame has lately broken out, such as has never been seen before. p. 267.

Palatines 12 miles from Limerick.

The Journal of John Wesley ends Oct. 24th. 1790.

American Weekly Mercury, 1730.

Jan. 6th, 1730. Run away from the John Gailey of Dublin, Lieut. Rd. Murphy, a Servant Man, named Wm. Gillan, a Blacksmith by Trade, he is short, a well set, he was red in the Face, wore a short Coat, his Back & Arms cut out of a Sheet, his Hair was short, wearing an old Hat, with Leather Buttons, his Hair was short, wearing an old Hat, with over it. He is supposed to be gone to Philad., the over takes up said Servant, & secures him so that the said Murphy may have him again, or give Notice to Rd. Murphy

American Weekly Mercury. 1730.

sold in New York, or Andrew Bradford in Phila, shall have 40s. Reward & all reasonable charges paid by Ed. Sandford.

Servants.

N. B. Mr. Feb. 10th, 1730. These are to give Notice, That on board the Ship Scipio, there are a Parcel of very likely Men & Women Servants, late from Liverpool, to be sold very reasonable, by Capt. John Bible, on board the said Ship, at Mr. Fish bourne's Wharf, formerly Capt. Anthony's.

Men & women from Africa.

N. B. Mr. March 26th, 1730. Lately imported in the Ship Princess of Liverpool, Thomas Ellis, Commander, several likely Servant Men & Women, fit for Country business, some Tradesmen & Young Boys. Those who are inclined to buy, may apply to the Captain on board the said Ship, or to Charles Read & Edw. Cladwell.

School & Instrument.

N. B. Mr. March 26th, 1730. At the House of Mr. Hugh Roberts in Walnut St. are Taught Reading & Plain, Fair, Regular & Good Writing according to the Practice of true Calligraphy, being my Experience of above 12 years practice, found to be the best. Also writing, Caligraphical & Stenographical, Arithmetick, both Vulgar & Decimal, Practical Geometry, Rectangular & Oblique, with the Application thereof to Plain Sailing, both in Single

house, a Traverse & by an Obligue Triangle. Also Teaching in a Most Plain & Regular Manner, Teaching how to project all Sorts of Sun Dials for any Latitude, by a Line of Chords, very pleasant & delightful to all Ingenious Souls, Carefully & reasonable Rates, by John Donemel.

N. B. His wife also Teaches Reading, Knitting & all Sorts of Needle-Work, very cheap.

Servant & Apprentice run away together

Philadelphia, June 11th, 1730. Run away from Wm. Smith of Chester, Shoemaker, a Servant Man, named John Morris, aged about 24 years, of Middle Stature, Smooth faced, his Hair cut off, & sharp Visaged. He had on when he went away a dark coloured Coat, without Sleeves, Striped Homespun Jacket & Breeches, & a pair of Leather Breeches & Trousers; with 2 white Shirts; supposed to be in Company with one James Curry, an Apprentice to Mr. Paul Cathcart of Philadelphia, Brass Founder, in School St. Beare by Age, tall & slender, with An Ocour Coatee, whoever secures the said Servant, so that his said Master may have him again, shall have £5, Reward, & reasonable charges, paid by me, Wm. Smith.

School master & counterfeiting

Philadelphia, Aug. 6th, 1730. Men Black, Aug. 3rd. A School master on Water Island is apprehended, & committed to prison there, for counterfeiting the 30s & 3l. Bill of Am. price. He had the tools with his Tools, & he said that the Deference was not easily discovered. He had passed about 10 or 12l. before it was discovered.

American Weekly Mercury. 1731.

Indentured man absconded.

P. A. M. Nov. 3rd. 1730. Whereas one Wm. Tyler, born in Long Aiken, near the City of Bristol, in Somersetshire, came into this Country, & is supposed to have been a Servant to Geo. Boulet in Phila. This is to give Notice to the said Wm. Tyler, that if he repair to the Writer hereof, he may be sent home to his Friends, if he be so inclined.

School master notifies his debtors to pay.

P. A. M. March 18th. 1731. Geo. Brownell, School master, designing the latter End of the next Month to remove to New York, those that have any Demands on him, are desired to come & receive their Money & all those that are indebted to him, are desired to pay the same. He designs to continue keeping School, till the time of his moving.

Servants imported & for sale.

P. A. M. May 20th. 1731. To be Sold, By Mr. Archibald Cardan, & Thomas Hatton, a prime parcel of likely young Servants, both Men & Women, newly Arrived, among which are one Butler & a Coal Miner. Any Gentlemen Gentlemen may Enquire of said Thomas Hatton, at his House in Front St., or on Board the Ship, near against Hudson's Dock, where they may be furnished on Reasonable Rates.

N. B. They are no Convicts.

P. A. M. June 10th. 1731. A Likely young

Dutch Woman's time for sale.

Dutch Servant Woman's Time for Three years to be disposed of. She is a very good Semstress at Extraordinary or Plain Work, & pretty handy at House-Work; those inclined to purchase her time, may agree with Anthony Turnal in Philadelphia.

N. W. M. Sept. 2nd. 1731. An Account of the Number of Persons Tryed & Convicted in 14 months at seven Sessions held at Justice Hall, in the Old Baily, London. By which it appears that in 14 months, 81 received Sentence of death, 39 to be burnt in the Hand, 41 to be whipt, & 350 condemned to be Transported into America, beside a greater number that received the like Sentence at the several Sessions in the Counties of England.

350 Eng. criminals transported to America.

N. W. M. Sept. 9th. 1731. Monmouth Co. N.J. Sept. 2. On Tuesday last, an Apprentice of one Forest White in Freehold, being Corrected by his Master, went home to his Parents, who lived near, & told them that he would travel since, & took his leave of his Parents, His mother went with him to his Masters, by the way he told her that what he had he would give to her, & informed her of what he had in his Pocket Book, & some small debts that were due to him. His mother told him if his Master abused him, he should complain to the Justices & they would discharge him, at which he smiled, signifying that that was not to be compared to his own way

Apprentice Boy runs away.

American Weekly Mercury - 1731-2.

discharging himself. When he came to his master, he threatened that he would beat him the next morning; to prevent which the Lad rose early the next Morning, took a Rope & a Stone of about 16 pound Weight, & went out into a the River in a Canoe, and, tying one end of the Rope to the Stone, & the other with a running noose about his Neck jumped Overboard & drowned himself.

New York, Oct. 7th. 1731. Buried in this City last week, viz. Church of England 46 — Dutch Church 29. French Church 3 — Presbyterians, 1. In all 79 whites, whereof 59 dyed of the Small-Pox, most of them children. Blacks 14 - whereof 10 dyed of the Small-Pox.

[No catholics]

Nothing in the Rolls, 1731 No Catholics mentioned.

A. W. M. April 6th. 1732. An account of the Births, Burials & Christenings in the City of Philadelphia, for the month of March. 1732.

	Church of England.	Presbyterians.
Males christened	4.	1.
Females "	2	3
Males & Females buried	6	0.

Males in all born 24 Females 13 — Still-born 0. People called Quakers - Males & Females buried 6, Papists 1. Buri'd in the Strangers burying ground 4. Negroes. 8.

Joseph Harrison advertises an Apprentice.

N. W. M. Aug. 24th. 1732. Ran away on the 24th of July last, one Joseph Harrison, a Virginia Captain, in the [illegible] Age: [illegible] and Jamaica Men, [illegible] short Stature, [illegible] brown Hair [illegible] curled, [illegible] hin so that his master may have him again, shall have [illegible] Reward, & all reasonable charges paid by Joseph Harrison.

N.B. All persons are forewarned not to entertain the said Apprentice as they will answer the same at their peril.

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350 Palatines arrive at Philadelphia.

N. W. M. Sept. 22d. 1732. On Monday last, Capt. Crogett with [illegible] 350 Palatines. Last night 2 Pinks arrived with Palatines, & a Snow from Bristol.

Large Emigration.

N. W. M. Nov. 2nd. 1732. Extract of a Letter from Mr. C. Perry in London, to his Friend in Charlestown, dated May 10th. 1732.

Sir, Mr. Fenwick [illegible] Number of People, & hath great hopes to get a great many Free men, besides Women & Children, he intends to come back with them the Next March, or in June, to be all embarked for N. Carolina. The Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantation, & the Privy Council, have granted some encouragement to carry on that Project, which I hope will meet with good success.

N. W. M. Nov. 23rd. 1732. Dover, Aug 11th. On Thursday,

American Weekly Mercury. 1732, -1733

the Cleophas of London, Capt. Cole arrived here from Holland, with about 200 Palatines, Swiss or Swisses, S. Carolina, also the Peter & James, Capt. Cornish of London, worth about the same Number of Redemptioners for the same Place, most of them from Switzerland.

Palatines notified to pay their passage money &c.

P. M. Dec. 26th, 1732. This is to give Notice to all Palatines who came Passengers in the Ship Hagars, John Gray, Commander, who have neither paid their passage nor give Security for the same, but they are hereby required to come to said Gray, or to Benjamin Shoemaker in Phila. & either pay said Passage money, or give Security, or else they will be proceeded against according to Law.

Qualify.

Also if there be any of said Passengers who were sick at the time of Qualification, they are required to appear, & perform said Qualification.

Apprentice Lad runaway.

P. M. Feb. 6th, 1733 - Run away from his master Charles Hargrave, an Apprentice Lad, named Samuel Stretch, a lusty, Curbone Fellow, about 17 yrs. of Age, he has taken some of his Cloathes with him, whoever shall take the said Apprentice & bring him to his master shall have 40s. Reward & all charges.

P. M. April 19th, 1733 - All persons indebted to the es

tate of Mary Davis, deceased, are required to come & pay the same [illegible] School or Book-keeping.

A. W. M. May 24th 1733. Run away the 17th of this inst. [illegible] Dressed in a Coat of the Kind, [illegible] Dark complexion & short yellowish hair, wears a [illegible] Dongal coat, jacket & Breeches, lined with the same, he has also taken with him a brown Kersey Coat, with plain Metal Buttons, two Shirts, two Shirts, a striped Stuff jacket, [illegible] Whoever takes up & secures the said [illegible] shall receive [illegible] reasonable charges.

A. W. M. Oct. 11th 1733. Maryland, Prince George Co. ss. Runaway about the 15th of Aug. last, from George Buchanan, a Servant Woman, named Mary [illegible] She wears away, 2 Holland striped gowns, a white apron, a [illegible] shoes, a Knitting Cap & a [illegible] Hat, [illegible] middle aged, of pale complexion, [illegible] Whoever takes, [illegible] Servant Man, named [illegible] Dressed, and [illegible] away a red [illegible] much laced, a blue [illegible] jacket, [illegible] Coat, a [illegible] hat, a Felt Hat, [illegible] Whoever [illegible] Runaway. [illegible] with the [illegible]

woman, being fellow servants. Also run away from Thomas Stonestreet, a servant man, named John Span, a Dutcher boy by trade, had on when he went away, a white Fustian coat, full trimmed, with short Cuffs, lined with white Shalloon, a blue Duffile riding coat, a pair of patched Gentrige Breches, a light Natural Wig, two Gentrige Shirts, an old Cotton Jacket, a new felt & old Beaver Hat. He is a middle sized man, well-set, fair Complexion, & a limper in the Gait. They are all convicts. Whoever takes up the said Runaways, or either of them, & secures them that they may be had again, & sends words to Mr. Philip Clayton, Post-Master of Marlborough, shall have a pistole reward for each, besides what the law allows. Said by me George Buchanan, Thomas Stonestreet.

1 Woman & 2 men servants advertised - all Convicts. 1 natural wig.

N. B. Dec. Aug 8th, 1734. Runaway about the 1st of June last, from the Plantation of Mr. Wm. Alexander, near the head of Elk-River, in Cecil County, a Servant Woman, named Mary Dawson, alias Magney, aged about 40 Years, born in Ireland, professes herself a Roman Catholic, takes a great deal of snuff, & is much given to Liquor, she is of a small Stature, & slim of Body, pretends to be a School-Mistress, & writes a good Hand. She wears a Scarlet colored Callimanco Gown. Whoever secures her & gives Notice to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber at the said Plantation, so that she may be had again, shall have

Servant woman - 1 R. Catholic 1 school mistress.

40s. Reward, & reasonable charges, paid by Wm. Alexander.

Stolen wigs advertised. One a Flaxen Child wigg.

N. B. In Sep. 26, 1734, there was taken out of Wm. Crosthwaite's Perukes-Maker, of the City of Phila, 4 Natural Wiggs, viz, one Flaxen Child wigg, one old do, for a man, one pale do, ~~almost new~~, about half worn, the other a very light English made do, almost new, having met with the misfortune of being pull'd out, & the same stolen, Whoever gives notice of the said wigge so that they may be had again, shall for each of the first have 10s. & for the last 20s. Reward & no Questions asked, paid by Wm. Crosthwaite.

Any person that can secure the said Wiggs, & discover the thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive double the Reward above mentioned, If offered to be pawned or sold, pray stop them.

N. B. Several fine marble Tables to be sold, & a good Price given for all sorts of Humane & fine Horse Hair.

N. W. M. Feb. 11th, 1735. Run away the 4th of this inst Feb. from Francis Richardson of Phila, Cordwainer, an Apprentice Lad, named Isaac Marcoux, born in London, out of French Flaxion, Green, may be known by his speech, of good stature & low visage, upright in his gait, as if he had been lame. He was formerly Apprentice to Mr. Hunter, Cordwainer, in New York, Had on when he went away, a grey Cloath Coat, which had been his master's, & was turned for him, a pair of new Shoes, with most of the buttons on, a pair of new Stockings, with

American Weekly Mercury, 1735.

breeches. Horn buttons, turned round & tipp'd with Silver, a Linen cap & red gray Stockings & a pair of red Shoes upon them, he has a light Wigg & a cap with him, Whoever takes up & secures the said Lad, so that his master may have him again, shall have 30s. as a Reward & reasonable charges, paid by me Francis Richardson.

Philad. Dec. 4th, 1735. Christeen, Capt. Jeffry 26. 735. On Tuesday last arrived here Capt. Jo. L. Lockton, with about 200 Palatines, most of them very poor, so are obliged to sell themselves & their children for their passage, viz. 6 Pistoles in Gold per head) within a fortnight from the time of their arrival, according to the Agreement they made with the Captain, or else to pay one Pistol per head more, to be carried to Phila. They are most of them farmers & some Tradesmen. About 220 of the Saltzers that have paid all their Passage, are now going up to Edisto to settle a Township there, the Government defrays them upon their Journey, provides them with Provisions, for one Year, & gives them 50 A. a head; they are exempt from all Charges for 10 Years. The Quantity of Corn bought for them has made the Price of it rise from 15s. as it was last week, to 20s.

200 Palatines sell themselves for a passage - 6 Pistoles a head.

N. P. M. Aug. 28th, 1735. On Monday last arrived here Capt Marshall from S. Carolina with Coal & Plaister.

Ye Ship Lince arrive at Lond, from N. C.

The Same Day Capt Blair arrived from Carrick Fergus in Ireland with 168 Passengers & Servants.

N. P. M. Aug. 19th, 1736. Ran away from David Hugelor, Coal Island in Md., the 10th inst., a Servant Man named Thomas Burridge, about 40 years old a Taylor by trade; he is a tall pock coloured man, with a Hook Nose, he had on or with him, a Linen Frock, a light coloured Broad cloath Coat, trimmed with Black, a pair of blue Cloth Breeches, trimmed with Silver, lined with Red, one pair of new & one pair of brown stockings, & a pair of new shoes.

Runaway Convict Servant.

N. B. He is a convict, & may have changed his name or procured a false Pass.

Whoever secures the said Servant & brings him to the Subscriber, shall have 4 Pounds, Md. Currency, if taken in Md. if taken in any other Province shall have 4 Pistoles as a Reward, & all reasonable charges, paid by

David Hugelor.

[illegible], 1737. Ran away from John [illegible] of this City, [illegible] Coal, [illegible] Apprentice, Apprentice named Sam. Thomas, in the last year of his Time. He is of middling Stature, had on, when he went away, a Drugget Coat & Breeches, of a Brownish Colour, an old Felt Hat, It is said that he

Runaway Apprentice.

has lately been seen at Burlington.

Whoever takes him up & brings him to the Workhouse, shall have 30s. Reward & all Reasonable Charges, paid by John McComb.

Runaway Servant sought, put in jail, ex cappe with irons on.

N. B. M. July 21st. 1737. Runaway on the 15th of this inst. July, from Thomas Mayburg of Pove, in Phila. Co. [illegible] Vessel [illegible], [illegible] Carlton, by trade a Forgeman, aged about 26 years, a tall Slender Fellow, has a long Neck, black Hair of a middling length, [illegible], [illegible] a [illegible] foot, [illegible] with a [illegible] Tomahawk, speaks good English, is very forward & apt to swear. Had on [illegible] a [illegible] Hat, a pair of Osenbrigs Trowsers, good Shoes, a [illegible] Cap, & an Orange Coloured Handkerchief.

N. B. He ran away a few days before, was taken up, & now, (as they were carrying him home in a wagon) made his escape with his Irons on.

Whoever takes up & secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have 20s. if taken within 3 miles of Phila, or 30s. if taken further off, & reasonable Charges paid by Thomas Mayburg.

1735-36 runaway Servants advertised, & 1 Apprentice.

In the American Weekly Mercury for 1735, there are 26 different Advertisements of Runaway Servants & 1 Advertisement of a Runaway Apprentice.

Indentured woman for sale

N. B. Mon. May 11th, 1738. To be sold, A Indentured Servant Woman, who has 2 years to serve; She understands Country or town business, & is a very good Spinner. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

N. B. Mon. May 29th, 1738. A Contribution to the Paper Money Colonies, To beware of Joanna Dean, who having been convicted of counterfeiting the Paper Stamps at Home, has been transported to the Plantations for life.

He is a London Convict, aged about 40 years, of a middle stature, with lusty limbs, fat body, round face, middle complexion, & mild countenance, having a mole with long hair on his right cheek, he is a very sly artful fellow, discourses well upon most Subjects of the mechanicks, & is a Jack of all Trades.

Convict Servant of Harlowood, a counterfeiter runs away.

He is a servant belonging to Alexander Spotswood, Esq, Post Master General of America, & ran away from Germanna in Virginia in June 1737. Whoever secures the said Joanna Dean & delivers him up in safe custody to the Chief Post Master of the Province where he is taken up, shall receive a Reward of 40s Sterling, which such Post-master is hereby directed to pay on my account, & I do hereby desire the first opportunity of returning the said Runaway, by sending him well secured in some Ship or vessel bound to Virginia where the utmost care will be taken to keep him closely to honest Labour, to prevent so dangerous a fellow from injuring the Publick. For he is said to be a great artist at coining, & so very light-fingered, that he can rob of the Halter by breaking Gaol.

A. Spotswood.

American Weekly Mercury, 1735 1739.

Runaway servant in jail & a horse taken.

A. W. M. Dec. 7th, 1738. Whereas a servant man, named David Griffith, belonging to Nicholas Wahone, living near Daniel Cookesons at Pequea, has several times run away from his said Master, upon which the Country Clearing House &c, therefore this man certifies, upon it may more that there is now at the Plantation of said Daniel Cookesons, a certain, Horse of the above said Servants bringing there, supposed to be stolen. Whoever can give true claim to the said Horse, & receive the right, make Proof, may have him again, paying the Charges, & any one prosecute the said Servant Man, he being now in Lancaster Jail.

The American Weekly Mercury for 1739, contains 4 Advertisements of Runaway Negro Female, 21 " " " Servants, & 7 of Servants imported & for sale.

Servant for sale, qualified for a Clerk, or to teach School.

A. W. M. June 21st, 1739. To be disposed of, A Likely Servant Negro Lad, for 4 years, very well Qualified for a Clerk, or to teach School, he reads, writes, understands Bookkeeping and Accompts very well. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

The American Weekly Mercury for 1740, contains

4 Advertisements of Runaway Convict Servants, 23 of Runaway Servants, 1 of Runaway Apprentice, & 6 of Servants imported for Sale.

Pa. Gaz. July 3rd, 1740, Run away on the 25th of May, from Thomas Lee, Esq. of Colomack, in Va. one Daniel Callaghan, an Irish Convict of middle Stature, well-set, fresh Coloured, rock broken, small eyes, deep in his head, a Husband man, his hair cut short, he carried with him a woolen cap, & a broad brimmed felt Hat, a grey Dallaroyle Jacket & Breches, & coarse Linen shirt cost & Drawers, [illegible] & one [illegible] Shoes.

of Convict Servants in Va. runaway

If he is taken up in the Province of Maryland, & any Person bring him to his master in Westmoreland Co. shall have 2 Dollars Reward, as the cost of his shoes & being taken up in the province of Penna, on his being delivered to his master at the place aforesaid, shall have 5 Dollars Reward, besides what the law allows.

one a School-master,

N. B. Three other Irish Convicts Runaway with him, one of them a School-master, who, it is supposed, will passes for Christ's companions.

The American Weekly Mercury for 1741, contains 21 Advertisements of Runaway Servants, none of Convicts or Apprentices, & 11 of Servants imported or for sale.

The American Weekly Mercury for 1742, contains 16 advertisements of Runaway Servants, none of Convicts or Apprentices, & 2 of Servants Imported or for Sale.

Body of a Palatine found.

N. B. Pa. Feb. 4th, 1742. Phila. On the 1st of this Month the Body of a Man supposed to be a Palatine, who died on board some vessel in the Harbour of Phila, & was thrown overboard, was found on the Marshes, near Gloucester Point.

Jno. Dyck, School-master run away, is a servant to Edw. Butler, of N. J.

cocked hat, & black wig.

N. B. Pa. Feb. 11, 1742. Absented from the School-House, in Solebury township in Bucks Co. on Sunday, the 4th of Manuel Coryell, Benj. Canby & Jonathan Ingham, with several others, a servant man, named Thomas Dyck, a School master belonging to Edward Butler, of Hunterdon Region, who is a tall man, may be well known, for he is very much Pock-broken, with a large Nose, & speaks as though his Mouth was full of Gums, and on a Light-Coloured new Kersey Coat, without Lining, wears a cocked hat & a black wigg, & walks upright, with Leather Breeches, gray yarn Stockings, & pecked toed Shoes. Whoever takes up said Servant, & secures him, so that his Master may have him again, or the Subscribers aforesaid, shall have 30s Reward & reasonable charges, paid by Benj. Canby & Jonathan Ingham.

Christopher Sauer, proposes to print a cheap. High Dutch Bible.

N. B. Pa. April 1st, 1742. Whereas Numbers of the Dutch People of this Province, especially of the New Comers, are thro' mere Poverty, unable to furnish themselves with Bibles in their own Language at

the advanced Price those which are brought from Germany are usually sold at here, therefore Christopher Sauer of Germantown proposes to print a High Dutch Bible in large Quarto, in a character that may be easily read even by old Eyes. And several well meaning People having promised to contribute something towards the Encouragement of the Work in general, that the Book may be accordingly more easy and fit for Strong Mother Tongue, or others. Notice is hereby given that the said Work, but Sheets, if it be ever to be, the Instant Year, & that some Judgment may be made of the Quantity necessary to be printed, all persons who are inclined to encourage the Work, or to have one or more of the said Bibles, may subscribe before that Time, with the aforesaid Christopher Sauer in Germantown, or with Andrew Bradford in Phila., 2s-6d is to be paid down towards each Bible, (for which a Receipt will be given,) & the remainder on delivery of the Book, which, is expected, will be in about a Twelvemonth. If no charitable Contributions towards it are received, the price of each Bible will not exceed 14s- & it shall be as much less, as those contributions will enable the printer to afford, of which contributions a fair account shall be given to the Publick.

N. B. Dec. May 29th, 1742. Doerum, in West Marlborough Township, in Chester Co. Pennsa., a young man named Ebenezer Titon, from New England, a Delegian followed within 10 miles of Boston, and in Detention & Distress to

Stephen [illegible] reach in any part of America, came to my house in [illegible] a young [illegible] gentleman, intended to teach School for the space of a year, which he began the 1st of this Inst, & stayed two weeks, & then took his Departure, taking with him to the value of 20 l. in Goods & Money. The clothing said person had on when he left my house, was a fine Cloth Coat, with Black trimming, a Shag Fustian Waistcoat, somewhat dark, a pair of Buckskin Breeches with Silver Buttons, a small Hat, with a scarf about it, a black wig, a small cane, & 2 gold rings on his finger; in his discourse behave much like a Gentleman.

breeches wig.

Whoever takes up & secures the said Person, shall have £5. Reward, paid by Wm. Hamilton, jun.

1743. 1744 1745, No. of advertisements in.

The P. W. M. for 1743 contains 5 advertisements of Runaway Servants, none of convicts or Apprentices, & 1 of Servants for sale.

The P. W. M. for 1744, contains 8 advertisements of Runaway Servants, one of convicts, 1 of Runaway Apprentices, & 2 of Servants for sale.

The P. W. M. for 1745 contains 11 advertisements of Runaway Servants, 2 of Runaway Apprentices, & none of convict servants or servants for sale.

Supposed Mother of William Franklin.

The late John Pennington, whose mind, as well as that of his brother Henry, was peculiarly well stocked with Philadelphia traditionary lore, once told me that it was said to have been at a very common time with men in the civil service to buy young women out of emigrant ships for a term of years or keep them as mistresses. He said the tradition was that the mother of William Franklin was bought by his father, out of a Dutch emigrant ship. The date of the birth of Wm. Franklin is variously given from 1723 to 1731, when Dr. Franklin was from 23 to 25 years old. Franklin was married Sept 1st 1730, & W. Wm was probably born in 1729.

Mother of Wm. Frank.

Result of Some Researches among the British Archives for information relative to the Founders of New England: made in the Years 1855, 1857 & 1860. Originally collected and published in the New England Historical & Genealogical Register, & now corrected & enlarged. By Samuel G. Drake, Late President of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Boston: printed at the Office of the New England Hist. Gen. Register, No. 13 Bromfield St. 1860.

Whoever goes to England, expecting to find the genealogy of any special N. E. family, is pretty sure, in nine cases out of ten, to be disappointed. Same, the emigrants are not often possessors of real estate, hence are not mentioned in wills & deeds. Few emigrants from England were land holders, as for age, little or no land has been

for sale there in quantities, within moderate means. The descendant of a N.E. Emigrant is about as [illegible] as any other, may be [illegible] or landed gentry of the period of emigration, as he would be to find him among the classes now.

Hard to trace.

The early N.E. emigrants left no account of their ancestors, because or place of birth, because [illegible] or the other [illegible]. The class of servants, of [illegible] people, of [illegible], have been [illegible] in Contact for a long time. p. 6, 7.

New N. Comers, and it proves.

[illegible] emigrants to [illegible] land, [illegible] to become [illegible] with [illegible] desirable, and [illegible] to [illegible], [illegible] do not exist. p. 9

My search was only for those who went for New England & I am quite convinced none have escaped me. p. 13.

[Servants are often put down in these lists without any indication, as to whom they belong, as at p. 15.]

8 Servants.

George Giddins, husbandman, aged 28, has 2 men & 1 woman servants. A husbandman, in these lists, means sometimes a farmer & sometimes a laborer. p. 16.

Linen weaver

April 16th 1635, by the Increase, Robert Lee, Mr. came Philemon Dalton, a linnen weaver, age 45. p. 26.

Peter Bulkeley. Peter Bulkeley, arrived May 7th 1635. p. 27.
George Hudson, grocer, brought servants. p. 2.
Bytham. Nathaniel Bytham, 14 yrs. came to N. E. 1635. p. 35.
Hugh Cole, chief [illegible], apparently brought 5 servants. p. 35.
5 servants. Thomas Burchard, laboring man, with wife & six children, apparently emigrates at his own expence, 1633. p. 42.
Grocer-4 servants. John Baker, with wife & children, grocer, brings four servants. p. 47.
Samuel Lee, former, brings two servants. p. 46.
Ipolemon (Philemon) Dickerson comes to Salem, N. E. in 1637. p. 48.
John Longe, minister of Sheffolk, was forbidden passage, by the Commissioners. p. 49.
Minister forbidden to come to N. E.
John Cousens & six others, "laborers or husbandmen," p. 56.
Walter Hayne, linnen weaver, brings 3 servants. p. 57.

Plymouth, Feb. 1633. Passengers in the Robert Bonaventure for St. Christophers, - 35, all husbandmen bound to serve here, some three & some four years. p. 65.

May, 1633. For St. Christophers, 28, all husbandmen recd for them £0-15-0. Robert Poole. p. 66.

2/8. Scotch Prisoners sent to N. E. in 1652.

Scotch Prisoners sent to Massachusetts in 1652, by order of the English Government.

From the first volume of the Registry of Deeds, Boston, Co. of Suffolk, the following extract from Hutchinson's Collection of Original Papers, throws no reference to some Prisoner passengers in the same situation as those whose names are here given, The

Samuel G. Drake. Researches among the Bo[illegible] Archives.

extract is from a letter of Mr. John Cotton, minister of Boston, to Lord General Cromwell, dated "Boston, N.E. 28th of the 5th, 1651." This letter having been written before the arrival of these prisoners, could not refer to them, although they may have been among those taken at Dunbar. That battle was fought Sept. 3, 1650.

"The Scots, whom God delivered into your hands at Dunbarre, and whereof sundry were sent hither, we have been desirous, (as we could) to make their yoke easy. Such of them as were sick of the scurvy or other diseases have not wanted physick and chirurgery. They have not been sold for slaves to perpetual servitude, but for 6 or 7 or 8 yeares, as we do our owne; & he that bought the most of them, (I heare,) buildeth houses for them, for every four an house, layeth some acres of ground thereto, which he giveth them as their owne, requiring 3 dayes in the week to work for him, (by turnes) & 4 dayes for them themselves, & promiseth, as soone as they can repay him the money he layed out for them, he will set them at liberty."]

London, this 11th of November, 1651:

Mr. Thos: Kemble

Wee whose names are under written, freighters of the Sh[ipp] John & Sarah whereof is Commander John [illegible] Doe Consigne the said shipp

& servants to be disposed of by you for our best advantage & account & the whole proceed the Servants & voyage Returne in a joynt stocke without any Division in such goods as you conceive will turne best to acco^nt in the Barbadoes & consigned them to Mr. Charles Rich for the aforesaid acco^ll & wt hay you made with it for this place send hither & take the advise & assistance of Capt. Jno. Greene in disposall of the Servants Dispatch of the ship, or wt else may any ways concerne the voyage thus wishing the ship a safe voyage & God's blessing on the same not doubting of your best care & diligence, Remayne

Your loving friends Jo: Deep.

Signatum et Recognitum in p^resence Robt Rich.

Jo. Pollock notarius pub^c. William Gee.

Entered & Recorded at the instant Request of the said Mr. Tho: Kemble.

London this 11th of Nov. 1651.

Capt. Jno. Greene,

Wee whose names are under written owners of your ship the John & Sara doe order you wthsoever as winde & weather shall permitt to sett saile for Boston in New England & there deliver our Orders & Servants to Tho: Kemble of Charlestowne to be disposed of by him according to orders wee have sent him in that behalf & wee desire you to advise with the said Kemble about all that may concerne that whole intended voyage assisting your endeavors with the said Kemble for the

Samuel G. Drake. Researches &c.

speediest lading your shipp from New Eng: to the Barbadoes with provisions & such other things as are in N.E. fitt for the first Island where you are to deliver them to Mr. Charles Rich to be disposed of by him for the Comon acc^t of the freighters & so to be Reltourned home in a stocke undivided, thus desiring your care & industry in despatch & speed of the voyage wishe you a happy & safe Ellourne in Maine your loving friends

Signatum et Recognitum — John Scee,
in presencia: Jo: Allocke: notar pub: — Robt. Rich,
1st May, 1652. — Will. Greene,

Entred & Recorded pr. Edward Rawson Recorder,

Here follows a List of the Passengers aboard the John & Sarah of London, John Greene Mr. Bound for New England, numbering 270.

The persons above named passed from hence in the Ship aforementioned & are according to order registed here.

Dat. Search office, Gravesend, 8th. November, 1651

Giles Barrow
Edw: Illing } Searchers,
John Morris

In the Jno & Sara of London, John Greene, mr. for New England: Robt Rich mt provide household stuffe & other provisions for Plante's &

Scotch prisoners sent by ordinance of Parliament dat. 20th of October, 1651.

S

G V

Hos on lease of goods for plantis ship the viiith of November 1651 mrs. & nombred as in the manual.

John Bradly, &c. &c. with mr Jones of ye Commonweal.

Entred & Recorded at the request of mr Thomas Temple, 14th May, 1652.

Edward Rawson, Recorder.

pp. 72-76.

E. Eton. Seven servants

Abigail Eton of Enfield, woman, wife Leslie, & seven children & seven servants comes to N. E. in the 1634. p. 82.

William Hatch, Merchant, of Sandwich, brings wife, five children & six servants, at the same time. 83.

6 servants,

Edward Grimson, joiner, with wife & seven children, brings three servants, at the same time. p. 86.

Doubtless many emigrants to Virginia, Barbados & other Islands, found their way eventually to New England. p. 89.

Sir F. Gorges.

Pedigree of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, at p. 16. Gorges, the first half of the pedigree, the second half Gorges.

Gorges

In the lists of Emigrants to Barbados, St. Christopher, Island of Providence from p. 99 to 114, there are many women, ranging in age from 16 to 24, which is about the age of the men; and there is nothing to indicate that the

women to Barbados, St Christ'phers

Samuel G. Drake. Researches among the Br. Archives.

of the lists, or otherwise, whether any of them are servants. They are described as having taken the oath of allegiance, like other emigrants to the Plantations. All these West India lists are dated either 1634 or 1635.

The aggregate of all the names of passengers or emigrants to New England, which Drake found in the British Archives, and he says he is quite confident that none of the lists escaped him, amount to 2248. Of these 202 are designated on the lists as servants. The dates of these lists are from 1631 to 1638. [illegible] lists [illegible] the lists of 1634-35. A single list of 22 names is dated 1671, [illegible] in the [illegible] Lynn, business Agent of the first Earl of Kingham — mostly settled from Kingham in England. The dates of the arrival of these Kingham emigrants is from 1638 to 1688, & their number in all 218, of whom 39 are designated as servants. Showing a considerably larger proportion of servants than is to be found in the aggregates of all the lists. [illegible] had [illegible] similar [illegible] in their old home, possessing considerable property, & provided laborers in advance to meet the requirements of a new settlement. These de

2248 emigrants.

202 servants

1631 - 1638.

234 to Kingham,

39 servants.

only two amongst them who have any designation attached to their names, & these are Shoemakers. There seem to be fewer poor adventurers in the small town, than among the average of the New England emigrants.

20th June, 1635. – In the Hobgood, de Lond, Hackewell, Bad. for New England. Mr. Cool, ro; his Comm. ex, from Wilcox & Mr. Minister Calne Deal, in Comb. Bradford.

Joh. Houghton, 4 yrs. old. p. 32.

J. Houghton 4 yrs. old.

18th May, 1635. Penelope Allam, 16 yrs, to passe to her brothers Mantacō. p. 24.

March 28th, 1637. The Examination of Edmund Knapp, born in Great Ellingham, & there dwelling, Gent, aged 25 yrs, is desirous to pass with Holland. is sworne he states. p. 47.
[This is the only emigrant name in Drake's work with the designation of Gent. attached to it.]

April 11th, 1637. Comes Thos. Coolmagnat, with wife & child & 1 apprentice, Edmund Downe, aged 18 yrs, is desirous to pass to New England & intend ith. p. 46. This is the only mention of apprentices unless the following be another.

E. Knapp, Gent.

Apprentice.

May 11th, 1637. The Examination of Samuel Nowell Hancock an apprentice, aged 15 yrs, is desirous to passe into New England & this Mr. John Baker as he had

"Apprentice"

appointed him, p. 49.

Ipswich. A note of all the names & ages of all those which did not take the oath of allegiance, or supremacy, being under age shipped in ye port, & in the Elizabeth of Ipswich, Mr. William Andrews, bound for New England, the last of April, 1634. The ages run from 1 year to 15, & the emigrants consist of boys & girls, p. 52.

Boys & girls. 1 to 15 yrs.

At p. 67, in Drake's book — why copied among lists of N. E. emigrants does not appear — is an entire copy of a very little book, entitled, "Lists in the Rolls Office, inscribed on the cover outside. The names of such as passed out of the Coast of Plimouth the Dec. 1634.

Plymouth ffebr. 1633. Passengers in the Mayd Bonaventure, for St. Christophers.

31 to 41 and. All boys and men to serve 4 yrs.

Then follows a list of 31 names, all males, ranging from 15 to 40 yrs. closing with, "All husbandmen bound to serve here, some three, some four years. pp. 64–5.

Next follows,

1638. At Pilat. In the Margaret for St. Christopher. a list of 38 names, all males, from 15 to 30, closing with "Neet for them, 15 s. All husbandmen, for most part as the former. p. 66.

[illegible] some one upon of another book, similar in size & gone to the east island. A list of the names & surnames of those persons, which are bound for St. Christophers, & have taken the oath of allegiance before me, Mr. William Lowman, Mayor of Exmouth, [illegible] 1 & 2 Jacob, [illegible] 1, the list is made up of 13 men, from 16 to 37 yrs of age, [illegible] the second, the [illegible] & [illegible] occupation. blacksmith, sea faring man, button hole maker, shoe maker, sawyer, husbandman, felt maker, worsted weaver & ostler; & 13 women, their ages varying from 16 to 24 years, under one less than three of spinster & 6 without designation. p. 68

[The women in this list all have entirely different surnames from the men. My inference is, that the women were sent out as wives to the colonists, as in the case of Virginia.]

The list of Scotch prisoners at p.p. 72-76, see p. , this book, is not included in the summing up of the 2248 emigrants to New England.

From p.p. 99 to p. 114, are 17 lists of emigrants for St. Christophers, Barbados, Island of Providence, & Bermoodes, or Somer Islands. They all range in date from Jan. 1635 to December 1650. [illegible] of them consist entirely of males, ranging in age from 14 to 50. Non [illegible] are probably indentured servants, though there is nothing to indicate it in the

emigrants to St. C. Barbados, Bermudas

Samuel G. Drake. Researches &c.

31 females.

31. In four of these lists, all for Barbadoes, are, in the aggregate, 36 females, ranging in age, from 10 to 35 years. only one of 10 however & but 2 or 3 above 30. The great majority are from 18 to 21. In one of the St. Christopher lists, are 6 females ranging from 18 to 21. The female surnames differ almost entirely from the male surnames, showing no family connection, [illegible]

Surnames unlike.

In one of the lists to the Island of Providence there is one indication of family, as

1 family

William Thorpe, 30.
Elizabeth, " 20
& Elizabeth, " 2

& in one of the lists to Barbadoes is

Philip Lovel, &
Ucor Elizabeth Lovel.

In the list to the Bermoodes, there is, evidently a family, consisting of a man, wife & 2 children.

Geo, Jo, a negro, 18 yrs.

In one of the Bermoda list, there are [illegible] 1 married pairs, viz.

Richard Jennings,
Ucor Sarah "
Richard Palmer,
Ucor Ellis "
Thomas Crippin,
Ann "
Robert Ridley,
Elizabeth "

4 men & more.

Samuel G. Drake, Researches &c,
Carleton's Tales of Ireland.

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] the of W. P. Tiels.

[illegible] Ireland, [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Irish [illegible] of the [illegible] country. (Carleton) Dublin, 1834.

Words & phrases found in this book, & heard in Pennsylvania.

man alive. But then, man alive, there wouldn't be as much [illegible] stone. p. 60.

"[illegible] Molly, [illegible] Gallagher to marry a Protestant, an' sure [illegible] get his pick & choice [illegible] choice. [illegible] p. 132.

Sure the [illegible] says, that [illegible] a Roman Catholic girl [illegible] Protestant [illegible] two [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible], dear [illegible] me, [illegible] Molly, [illegible] for me, [illegible], [illegible] truth. p. 13.

Monday [illegible]. "Well, mother dear, said Lachlin, if I'm spared, I'll [illegible] you next Monday [illegible]. p. 41.

A Protestant servant girl, but lately arrived from the north of Europe, was [illegible] "First day of the month was Wednesday, eight days?" She said barrel, bar'l, which is the pronunciation in Eastern Pennsylvania generally.

J. F. Maguire — The Irish in America.

The Irish in America, by John Francis Maguire, M.P. 8vo. London, 1868.

1500 Catholics in Halifax in 1816

The progress of the Catholic Church in the Colonies was slow & not over hopeful for the first quarter of the present century. In 1816, there were about 1500 Catholics in Halifax..... The faithful were scattered far away from .... a priest, p. 12.

As late as 1842, there were but 6 priests in Halifax, & 14 or 15 in the entire diocese. The intermarriage of Catholics with Protestants caused many of the former to be lost to the Church. The Bishop of Halifax was consecrated in Rome in 1816. His little wooden church was his cathedral. p. 18.

Emigrants poor.

For one who has come out, [to Prince Edward Island] with a dollar, ten have come with a shilling, says Bishop McIntyre. p. 31.

Card. Gray deplores emigration.

In 1866, Earl Gray deplored the emigration movement as a great calamity, a sight shared in by the wisest statesmen & truest patriots of the day. p. 51.

History of the Catholic Church throughout America is also the history of the Irish race in the new world. [The Catholic Church has a history in Penna. long before the Catholic Church in N. America had assumed any significance.] In 1816, a Kilkenny collegian was ordained by the Bishop of Dublin who [illegible] here.

Hist. of Cath. Church in Pa. is the hist. of the Irish here.

diction extended over New Brunswick & other maritime [illegible] of N. S. p. 84.

Men are still living who remember the time when they could name every Catholic in St. John, New Brunswick, now the centre of a great & growing diocese. In 1818 a mere handful of the faithful were in the town & one Andy Sullivan, a layman from Tandon, used to read to them. p. 87.

Increase in 1820.

From a dozen, or at most, twenty, Catholic families, the number gradually increased ..... In 1820, the tide of emigration commenced to flow in, slowly at first, until a few years after, Catholics began to feel themselves to be important, [in New Brunswick] p. 88.

Forty years since, [in 1826] an ordinary room, [illegible] accommodation [illegible] the Catholics worshipped [illegible] time. p. 89.

A respectable Irishman said to me at Quebec, you will scarcely face one Irish emigrant that has a sovereign with him. p. 98.

In Montreal, the capital of Lower Canada ..... the Catholic Irish equal in number the entire English speaking Protestant population ... Fifty years since, 1816, there were not fifty Catholic families in Montreal ..... in 1846, their number was 8000. In 1866 [now] they are not under 30.000. p. 97.

1846. [illegible] Catholics in Montreal.

[illegible] 1815, families, or 2000 individuals, came from Cork harbor for Canada, where under the auspices of the government, they were settled, in what was then a forest. These 2000 were all from the South of Ireland, genuine Irish in birth & blood.

p. 104.

J. F. Maguire — The Irish in America.

The proportion of land granted to each family of five was 100 Acres. Each grown up son 100 was allowed the same. p. 106. .....

The people were not what it is the change of nation in some parts of America to describe as, & the name and habit is admit as being — Scotch-Irish: they were genuine Irish in name as in blood. These 2000 Irish papists sailed from Cork in May, 1825, & in November, 1826, they had cleared & fenced 1825 Acres, raised on it 67,000 bushels of potatoes, 25,000 bushels of turnips, 10,000 bushels of Indian corn 363 T. of wheat, 9000 pounds of maple sugar, p. 7.

Some reference must be made to the deadness emigration of 1847. It that year & it seems such across the Atlantic known & described, & it is to be remembered for time to come as the Irish Exodus, ... Between the 1st, 1st, the Ursula from Tra, with seven hundred emigrants, & a proportion sick & dying of ship fever, put into quarantine & thus was the first of the plague smitten ships, from Ireland which that year sailed up the St. Lawrence. Before the first week of June, 84 ships arrived, & many, which, had lost, from malignant typhus, the effects of famine & foul air. p. 130.

..... The deaths were as many as 100, 150, & even 200 a day, & this for a considerable period during the summer. p. 137.

In 1765, the Irish Catholics of Newfoundland,

J. F. Maguire The Irish in America.

[illegible] was resorted by England, simply as a fishing station, were few & persecuted. It was then ordered by the governor that no papist servant, man or woman, should remain in winter there. They did not fish or come in summer, and not more than two papists were allowed in any house during winter, except with selected masters. That no papist should keep a public house, or place liquor, and no masters of Irish servants to pay their passage home. The governor also ordered that no Spiritus [illegible] of any papists to dry fish on should be thrown down, as being against the Acts 10 & 11 of Wm. 3rd. p. 168.

Lawes against papists.

Catholics were under a ban, while Protestants enjoyed the advantages of a protected church & a dominant religion. p. 168.

The Scotch Irish! Who are the Scotch Irish? What can the term mean? Is not the compound of itself a contradiction?.... The Scotch Irish are those Irish, or descendants of Irishmen, who are termed of their country.... & are the same. The author goes on to say, that though they are descendants of settlers who came or were sent to Ireland in the time of James, Charles or Cromwell, & though they have intermixed with the native population, termed the ancients, they are not Irish!

Sophistry, Irish, a term of reproach.

This is what the Scotch Irish say of themselves, rather, or adopting their own definition, p. 17.

1785. 26.000 Irish in U.S.

In 1785, Dr. Carroll submitting the case of the Irish Catholics to the Propaganda, estimated the number in the U.S.

30,000 there in Maryland, 7000 in Penna. 3000 in the rest of the other States. It was not until the 19th century, we understand from Bishop Carroll, in 1788, that the Catholics were allowed free public worship. p. 357.

1816 Irish scarce.

The note book of Dr. Connelly, Bishop of New York, 2nd March 10th, 1816, "Catholics dispersed through the country, parts of Lower Canada, N.B., N.S., & N.E. where they seldom see a priest. They are not able to maintain one in any case in the district. Travelling priests necessary. Our priests in this diocese, though the Catholics of N.Y. & its district are about 17,000.

Nov. 25th, 1818. At present here about 16,000 Catholics, mostly Irish. At least 10,000 Irish Catholics arrived at New York, within the last three years. p. 870.

The "Laity Director" for 1822, for the use of which, I am indebted to John Dunsey Shea, enables us to behold how feeble, how comparatively insignificant was the Catholic body of the first quarter of this century, as compared with its present magnitude & power. p. 871.

1822, not over 100 churches in U.S.

In 1822, the number of churches throughout the whole U.S. did not much exceed 100. In some States, there was neither church nor priest. Six dioceses in Ireland and 29 dioceses, more than one third of the whole. In the diocese of Boston, comprising all the New England

States, [illegible] but in [illegible], 2 in Boston, [illegible] them, one at New Bedford, 2 in Maine, & so p. 374.

[illegible] N. J. Northern New Jersey, possessed but 7 churches, & 7 priests, in [illegible] Conn. [illegible] in Conn. [illegible] in N. Y. City, the others in Maine, Albany, [illegible], V. G. & Carthage, p. 375.

[illegible] Phila. diocese included Penna. & Del., was comparatively flourishing, with 15 churches. The Bishopric of Bardstown then comprised Ken., Tenn., Ca., Ga., Ill., Mich., & the N. W. territories. — many, with scarcely a Catholic in them. The entire diocese contained but 19 churches, the most of wood, p. 376.

[illegible] Ga. & Fla. The diocese of Louisiana & Florida, was then one of the most flourishing, & had a considerable class of priests, p. 376. In Virginia, there were but 7 churches. The [illegible] of Charleston, included N. C., S. C. & Ga. In 1822, there was but one church in Charleston, none in the State outside, & none in N. C. While in Ga. there were [illegible] Catholics.

Four new dioceses were formed, namely, that of Cincinnati in 1823, St Louis in 1827, Mobile in 1825, & Michigan in 1833. Of the old dioceses, we discover more apparent progress in that of Boston, in which 26 churches are well distributed through its different States. – 9 in Mass. 3 in R. I. 2 in Conn. 2 in N. H. 2 in Vt. & 6 in Maine. This denotes that Irish Catholics, even then (1834) were making their way in the home of the N. E. puritan. New York has still (1834) but 19 churches in its vast diocese,

[illegible] under 25, England and 12, [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] later,

In 1829, [illegible] was held [illegible] [illegible] which was attended by the vicars of Baltimore, & 5 bishops, & being absent, the position of the church was accurately stated as follows: — 11 Dioceses, 10 bishops, 232 priests, [illegible] seminaries, 3 colleges, 20 female academies, & a Catholic population of at least 500,000. p. 378.

11 dioceses, 10 bishops, 232 priests, 230 churches &c. &c.

Bishop England says in his Diary "that the first Catholic [illegible] in Carolina was [illegible] in 1774 or 5, at least [illegible] of the settlement of Mr. Thompson and a other from Md."

Maguire assumes, like all Catholic priests, Bp. England was particularly solicitous for the welfare of the negroes. The policy of the church was not to oppose an institution which was all together beyond its province or jurisdiction, and its ministers did what they could nevertheless &c. &c. &c. p. 383.

Cath. priests solicitous [illegible]

In a description of Bp. England, somewhat later than 1820, Maguire describes him as wearing buckskin, "[illegible] well knit frame, [illegible] lower limbs clad in breeches & silk stockings, p. 376.

Bp. England. " preacher.

[illegible] an instance of a magnificent & [illegible] young man named Hogan, who afterwards apostatized & took to himself a wife, was due a prolonged scandal

Hogan, married, scandal.

in Phila., though deserted of the faculties by his bishop, he openly defied his authority & continued to perform the sacred functions, [illegible] he had [illegible] a [illegible] priest [illegible] one of many instances showing that the priests had not even then that absolute power over their flocks, which they exercised in Ireland. p. 406.

Charlestown Convent. 1834. The spirit of hostility to the Catholic Church was as strong as ever in 1834, as was shown by the burning of the Charlestown Convent in that year. p. 407.

When in 1832, the first Council of Baltimore assembled (this seems to be a contradiction see p. 57, line 20.) the Catholics in the U.S. were not more than 500,000. In 1830, Statistics. Dubois, states the Catholics of the diocese of New York at 160,000, of whom 35,000 lived in the City. In 1834, the number in the City must have been at least 50,000, & in the diocese 200,000. p. 408.

Maguire estimates the number of Catholics in the U.S. at from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000, in 1856. p. 539.

Pennsylvania Gazette, 1728.

The first number of the Penna. Gazette was issued on the [illegible] of December, 1728.

P.G. Jan 1st, 1729. Runaway on the 12th of this inst. from the Ship Mary, Robert English Commander, an [illegible]

Apprentice

Trowsers.

the said Fellow, named Patrick Lamenon, an Irishman, a Cooper, by trade, aged about 30 years, he is a tight well Fellow, of a middle Stature, with dark brown hair, a light coloured Jacket with Canvass Patches on the Shoulders, Canvass Trowsers, a large Hat, light grey Stockings. Whoever takes up the said Servant & brings him to Robert Hyslop, in John Hudson at Home Dock in Chester, shall have 20s. for reasonable charges, paid by John Hudson.

Pa. Gazette. Jan. 1st, 1729.

School erected,

[illegible] is a School erected, where Writing, Arithmetic, both Vulgar & Decimal, with some parts of the Mathematicks & also the Latin tongue will be carefully taught by John Lloyd, Pa. Gazette. Feb. 17. 1729.

Emigration from Ireland ceased - 1730.

We have an account from the Mouth of Shannon, that the transportation of people to America, was now like to be at an end, the Lady of Cork, having induced them to think of remaining in their own Country & follow their trades as usual. Pa. Gazette. March. 5. 1730.

Buried in the several Burying Grounds of this City, from Dec. 30th. 1729. to Dec. 29th. 1730.

Burials in Phila 1730

Church - - - 81

Quakers - - 39

Presbyterians 13.

Baptists - 18.

to Catholics,

Strangers white 41
blacks 36

227

Pa. Gazette, Dec. 29. 1730.

Run away from Thomas Lutley Coroner of this County, a Servant Man named John Beer, formerly sworn to be a Quaker, a middle aged Man, well set, black complexion, wears his own Hair which is strait & black, has a Scar under his chin, having once attempted to cut his Throat. His cloathes are dark coloured & made fashionable, & probably for want of Shoes, wears his boots. He was last seen by the Prison Boy the Sheriff, on the 24th inst, having been tried for breaking from the Jail out of the Stone Gaol, Whoever secures him so as to good Service to the Publick, & shall have 40s. Reward with reasonable charges, paid by Thomas Lutley. Pa. Gazette, Jan. 2d, 1731.

Runaway of God.

90 or 100 of 10 tun burthen in the voyage,

We hear from New York, that last week there arrived there the Snow Experiment, with 80 or 90 Indians. She came from Dover about the middle of October, and sailed upon the Coast, & then put into Bermuda, in which time the Master & many of the Indians died. She came out with 180, & brought in no more than as above mentioned. Pa. Gazette. March 22nd, 1733.

10 Irish convicts.

London, April 17th, 1733. This Day at Noon upwards of 10 Irish Convicts were sent from Newgate on board a Stone Lighter at Deptford, in order to be then sent to his Majesty's Plantations in America. Pa. Gazette, July 17, 1733.

Servant man & Stay maker,

John Frost, Stay-maker, late Servant to Evan Morgan, now lieth in Second St, over against Dr. Hoopers, in Copartner-

Penna. Gazette, 1734 -

-ing with Thomas Carter, where all sorts of Plays & Cools are made after the best manner.
Pa. Gazette, Feb. 20th, 1734.

For the good of the publick & to prevent impositions, this is to certify, that in June, 1733, there came to Darby in Pennsylvania, one Thomas Warren, a School master, who said he served his time in the Lower Parts of Virginia, & pretends to be a Watch-maker by Trade. He agreed with several of the Inhabitants of the said Place, to instruct their children for one year, during which, at times he injoyed the company of a Woman of a neighboring Township, who proving with child, swore it to him, & he refusing to marry her, was bound over to the Court at Chester, in the said Province; whilst he stood upon his recognizance the said Woman was delivered of a male child, & some time after her lying-in, he being caught in bed with her, was obliged to pass [illegible], about the 29th of May last, & in about 8 days after, he sent off & got his said wife & child to [illegible]. He hath made divers Essays whilst in the said County to debauch other Women, & when told of it, has endeavoured to excuse himself by pretending to be drunk. He rides upon a little Sorrel horse, it is supposed to be gone towards New York. All Persons regardful of their Reputations are cautioned not to converse with him, take Notice of him, according to his Demerits,

School-master

a scamp,

illegitimate child,

runs away,

lest he should follow the same lewd courses, to prevent which this advertisement is thought proper, to be published by some credible persons in Chester Co. June 9th, 1734.

Pa. Gazette, June 27th, 1734.

Phila. July 7th 1735. Saturday last Henry Hildman & William Smith alias Lawler, were executed in Sassafras Alley. Brandford, who was condemned with them for a robbery, had a reprieve & became their executioner. Hildman had been imprisoned here for a Theft & the same round about two years ago, but the evidence leaving the country, before the court, he was discharged without legal; yet this was not a sufficient warning to him. He said he was 53 years old, & had followed thieving ever since he was 23. He confessed himself a great Sinner in other respects, appeared penitent, & cautioned all to take warning by his shameful end. He was a Shropshire man, & had been a sailor. The woman said little or nothing. She had been condemned for the like crime last Year, & was convicted & discharged, & immediately took to the same practice again, having since committed several robberies. Besides this, for which she now suffered, She left a young child behind her with whom she was pregnant at the time of her Condemnation last Year, though not found quick with child at the time of Matrons inspection on that occasion. She had been formerly transported from Ireland to Virginia.

The same day was executed at Chester Thomas Sevan, for stealing & robbing a House. He confessed

Three transported convicts hanged in Penna.

Penna. Gazette. 1787.

impudent, it gave very quickly of a great number of Villainies, for which he long since deserved the Gaol, as that now brought to, & desired all to take Warning by him. His first act was only stealing the Pack of Cards, which was allowed by many others of more Consequence in England, whence he was at length banished into Maryland, where he continually added to such Number, till he came to the Commission of that for which he died. Pa. Gazette, Feb. 5. 1735.

Servant for Sale. — Breeches Maker.

To be Sold & Servants Man's Time for one Year, & three quarters; He is a good Workman at the Skin or Breeches Maker's Trade. Enquire of Thomas Grace in Chestnut St, or of the Printer hereof. Pa. Gazette. Sept. 27. 1737.

Burglar — " — Stole clothes from Wm. D. Lloyd — " — a School master.

Stolen on the 15th inst, by one Wm. Lloyd, out of the House of Benj. Franklin in Chr. Ward, Twelve Yard, lined with Silk, four fine homespun Shirts, a fine Holland Shirt, a quilted [illegible], a pair of black broadcloth breeches, new seated & lined with leather, two pair of good worsted Stockings, one of a drab, other [illegible] blue, a coarse Cambrick Handkerchief marked with W. D. in red Silk, a new pair of Calf Skin Shoes, a pair new Castor Hats, & Pewter [illegible]. W. D. The said Lloyd pretends to understand Latin & Greek, & has been a School-master

He is an Irishman, about 30 years of age, tall & Slim. Had on a lightish coloured Great Coat, red Jacket, a pair of black silk Breeches, [illegible] the Side of the Crown with white Thread, & an old dark coloured Wig, but may perhaps wear some of the Stolen Cloaths above Mentioned.

Whoever secures the said Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have 30s. Reward, & reasonable charges paid by B. Franklin. Pa. Gazette, Oct. 23rd. 1739.

Extract of a Letter from St. Christopher, dated March 8th. 1741. "There has been many vessels drove off your Coast this Winter among the Fleet & Catalina Ship, some time ago, commanded by Capt. John Beach, arrived here in a miserable Condition, 150 Souls died on the Passage, those that have escaped with their lives remain here. There have been considerable Collections made for them, & many have, round themselves to the Islands here. I believe they had much rather been in Penna. but they are quite discouraged & most of them resolve to go again, after meeting with so many hardships & disappointments.

Catalina vessel " Arrived at St. Christopher. " Find themselves to the Islands.

Penna. Gazette. April 30th. 1741.

Indian servants sent to Jamaica.

Lately, Several young Servants belonging to the Inhabitants of this Province, being enlisted by the Recruiting Officers, were put on board the Minerva for Jamaica. But the Captain seeing some trouble to be met with by their masters if he carried them off, ordered them ashore again, & they seeming to leave the Vessel, the Sheriff by a warrant from the Chief Justice, went

Vienna, Gazette, 1742 - 1744.

yesterday, on board with his Officers took them all & carried them to Prison.

As the inviting of Servants is on all hands allowd to be a great Hardship to the Province, tis a pleasure to observe that the Proceedings of the Gov in that respect are not now countenanced by the Government.

Pa. Gazette, April, 22nd, 1742.

Williamsburg, Dec, 16th, 1743.

Alarmed in Chesapeake Bay.

Lawrence Dent, Commander, with about 200 Palatines on board, sailed from Cowes in Nov last, bound to Philadelphia, but ship Captain died, about 10 days since. About 100 of the People died on their Passage; & the rest have agreed to be carried in a small vessel to the Head of the Bay, rather than go out to Sea again.

Pa. Gazette, Jan. 11, 1744.

1744 - All Catholics expelled from London.

London, March 3rd, 1744. Last Thursday a Proclamation was issued out commanding all Papists to retire upwards of Ten Miles from the City of London & Westminster, Borough of Southwark, & within ten miles of the same. The Popish Chapel in Lincolns Inn-Fields is shut up. The Earl of Bath has dismissed four of his Servants, finding them to be Roman Catholic.

Pa. Gazette, April, 19th, 1744.

Ran away from R. L. Poole, in Hanover County, the 16th of June, an Irish Servant Man, named

Ran. Convict " Runaway.

is about [illegible] years old, middle stature, fresh coloured, pretty fair, has a scar on his head a little upon his nose between his Eyes. Had on when he went away a felt Hat, one Duck Shirt, a linsey coat of a yellowish brown, a pair of Cambrick Drawers, one pair of striped Holland Ducks, a pair of ribbed Stockings & thick country shoes, he has taken his Cloaths with him, is a lad, & has been about 18 months in this country, he writes a good Copy hand & has taught School ever since.

Whoever takes up & secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again shall have a Pistole Reward, besides what he has allowed, paid by Richard Foote.

N. B. He went in Company with a Servant Man belonging to Robert Mason, of the aforesaid County, he also is an Irish Man, named James M'Gough, he has red hair, & writes a very good Hand.

Pa. Gazette, July 5th, 1744.

Imprisoned on Suspicion.

Trenton, March 25th, 1745. Taken up about 6 months ago, as a Runaway, & now is in Trenton Gaol, one John Parra, a well set Fellow, about 34 years of Age, he pretends to know something of the Yellow Boat, if no Person claims him before the first Day of May next, he will be sold for defraying his Charges. By order of the Court, William Brown, Under Sheriff.

Pa. Gazette, April 11th, 1745.

Phila. June 20. 1745. Masters, who are willing to dispose of the Remaining Part of their Servants Time, shall

Pa.

Penna. Gazette. 1745-6.

Masters to be paid if their servants are enlist.

, the Servant is willing to serve the King on the Terms proposed by his Excellency Col. Schuyler, receive for each such Servant as measures 5 ft [illegible] in, & is well proportioned, two Guineas, & for those measuring 5 ft - 4 in, being able men, three Guineas each, from Frederick Shenlon.

Pa. Gazette, June 20th, 1746.

Ran away from Robert Meade, in Jan, 1744 5 [illegible] a Dutch Servant, man & wife, the name [illegible] Cornelius Harmonius Frelzel, a smart, likely Fellow, with a scar under his lower lip, a [illegible] & [illegible] from an evil. He said they [illegible] settled, in a place called [illegible], [illegible] of New York. There he was [illegible] some time for a preacher, & sometimes for a doctor of physick.

Whoever brings the good couple to said Meade, shall have for Reward Ten Pistoles.

Pa. Gazette. Nov. 27th, 1746.

Ran away, the 19th of May last, from Baltimore Ironworks, with three Irish convict men, belonging to said works, a Dutch convict servant woman, belonging to the Subscribers, named Anna Maria Herman, but may have changed her name, [illegible] middling stature, [illegible], much pitted with the small-pox, & talks very bad English. [illegible] Secures her in any Gaol, so that her master may have her again, shall receive 5 pounds of the currency, Reward, when taken, and

Ran away with 3 convict men.

Penna. Gazette, 1746-3.

William Williams.

N. B. She is a low Dutch woman.

Pa. Gazette, Oct. 22d. 1746.

Runaway, got a redemptioner.

Phila. May 26th, 1748. Whereas, Peter Kinder, a lad now about 18 years of age, born in Germany, came into this country about 4 years ago, & was bought by one Peter Knot, & his friends not having heard any thing of him since that time, & not knowing where said Peter Knot lives, & being desirous to know whether he is alive, if any person will give any information of him to Cornelius Tanner in Lancaster Co. shall have 20 shillings Reward; or if the lad will come to the Post Office, Phila., or direct a letter for said Cornelius Tanner be left with Mrs. Mary Lawler, tavern keeper at Newtown, he may hear of something to his advantage. Pa. Gazette, May 26. 1748.

Runaway apprentice.

Runaway from Thomas Green, a lusty apprentice lad, named James Pummel, half his years a serve the 22nd of next March, he was born & bred by French Lake, if any person will sell him, or if any body will bring him to his master, shall have 20s. Reward, & reasonable charges, paid by said Thomas Green.

Pa. Gazette. Feb. 28th, 1749.

Wigmaker for sale.

To be sold, a Servant Man's time, by trade a peruke maker, & barber; he can make & dress wigs after the best manner, & shaves well. He writes a good hand, & is willing to serve any gentleman, or wigmaker in the West Indies. Enquire of Wm. Charleton, wig

maker in Front Street. Pa. Gazette, Sept. 14-1749.

Warwick, in Cecil Co. Md. June 2nd. 1750., Run away from the Subscriber, on the 31st of May, an Irish convict servant woman, named Mary Cosby, she is a short, thick, well-faced woman, with short brown hair, about 20 years of age. Had on a jacket of white & green striped flannel, an old blue petticoat, an old coarse shift took with her a scarlet shift. Whoever brings the said servant shall have 20 s. besides what the law allows, paid by Timothy Brannin.

Cecil Co. Runaway Woman from Md.

Pa. Gazette. June 7th. 1750.

Runaway from the Subscriber, at Susquehanna, the 8th of February last, a servant man, named Edward Conlon, about 25 years old, he is a middling well set, yellow, round visage, dark short hair, dark beard, dark eyed, somewhat pocked in the face, & pretty much pitted with the small pox, he stoops in the shoulders, came transported for the term of 7 years from London, in the ship Derwick, John Hauser, Commander, the 12th of June, 1843, & was sold to one Norton Groves, baker, from whom he ran away, & after he was again sold him to Ed. Deaver, at Susquehanna ferry, to wait in the servant, after the decease of Ed. Deaver, he became the property of his widow Mary Deaver, from whom he ran away, then she sold him to Michael Webster, from whom he

Convict ran away 3 times.

run away, & after he got him again, he sold him to the Subscriber, who has had him about 2 years & now is here about the Subscriber we cannot make of some time a runaway the day above mentioned; he is a Sawyer as well as a Sailor, which employment he has followed ever since he has been with me. ... Whoever takes up the said Servant, & brings him to his master, or secures him so that his master may have him again shall have 2 Pistole. all reasonable charges paid by Jacob Giles. Pa. Gazette. March 1750.

Edwards advertises for his runaway.

Whereas Anna Weis, a Servant Girl, was sold to Richard Parks for four years, some time in Sept. 1749, If any person will inform her father, Johannes Weis at Lancaster, where she, or he aforesaid, lives, he or she shall have a reasonable Reward. Johannes Weis.
Pa. Gazette. Oct. 11th. 1750.

40 Tons from Lon.

Annapolis, Nov. 28th, 1750. On Monday last, arrived here Capt. Thomas Spencer, in the Ship Falcon, from Bristol, after a Passage of 12 weeks, having about 40 Tons on board. Pa. Gazette. Jan. 29th. 1751.

Convicts mutiny.

Philad. April 11th. 1751. From Virginia we hear that 6 convicts, who were transported for 14 years, & shipped at Liverpool was at Sea, shot the Captain, one Man & confined the Seamen & got possession of the vessel 17 days, that coming in Sight of Cape Hatteras, they hoisted out the boat to go on Shore, when a vessel passing by, a Boy that had not been confined, hailed her, & attempted to tell their condition, but was prevented, & then the villains

Still Capt am re.

Spike in his jaws.

drove a Spike up through his under & upper jaws, wound Spun yarn around the End that came out near his Nose to prevent his getting it out, They then cut away the Sails from the Yards, left the Ship to rot where. Soon after a Man of War coming by soon after & seeing a Ship driving in the Sea in that Manner, boarded her, found things as above mentioned, carried her into Carolina, from whence a Hue & Cry went after the Villains, who had shaped their Course to Sea, they were taken at Norfolk, & one of them confessed the fact, upon which they were ordered to be sent & were since, to Williamsburg, for Trial as Pyrates.

Convict cuts off his hand

From Maryland we hear that a Convict Servant, about 3 weeks since, went into his Master's House with an Axe in his hand, determined to kill his mistress; but hearing her Corpse in sleep, as he expressed it, how d— d innocent she looked, he laid his left hand on a block, cut it off, & threw it at her, saying "Now make me rest if you can".

N. B. He said this desperate villain is now begging in Penna, & he thought had been in this city; he pretends to have lost his hand by an accident. The Publick are therefore cautioned to beware of him.

Convict servant committs a burglary in Bucks Co.

From Bucks Co. we hear that a Convict Servant, one John McCausland, imported late out of Gaol, has broken open & robbed several Houses, of goods to a considerable value, but being apprehend at a Ferry, is committed to Prison.

When we see our papers filled continually with Accounts of the most atrocious Robberies, the most cruel Murders, & infinite other villanies perpetrated by Convicts transported from England, what melancholy, what terrible apprehensions at it occasion! What will become of our Posterity! These are some of thy Favors, Britain! Thou art called our Mother Country, but what good Mother ever sent Thieves & Villains to accompany her children, to corrupt them with their infectious vices & to murder the rest. In what an Villain now a most sovereign contempt for us, it can be explained, we dare not imagine. And must we think of that Act, which has advised the repeal of every Law we have hitherto made to prevent this deluge of Wickedness overwhelming us, & with this cruel Sarcasm, that those Laws were against the Poor & Little Thieves, for they tended to prevent the improvement & Full peopling of the Colonies. And what must we think of those merchants, who for the sake of a little Paltry gain will be concerned in importing & disposing of these abominable Cargoes. Pa. Gazette, April 11th, 1751.

Philadelphia, June 12th, 1751. Last Thursday, Jacob Lindsey, who had been convicted at a Late Special Court, in Q. Anne's Co. was there executed pursuant to his Sentence. He was transported from England to America for 14 years, & had been four times since whipped & branded, once for stealing a Bible.

Yesterday, Thomas Snee, was tried for Felony & Larceny, found guilty of the Felony, clared of the Larceny, & sentenced to be burnt in the hand. This Ingenious Youth was bred a Surgeon, and guilty of a sentenced to hang'd. They are both Englishmen, & were transported hither for Felonies by them there committed a few years ago. Pa. Gazette, June 27, 1751.

Convicts transported from England

Convicts executed & transported from Md. for 14 yrs.

Convicts

Charters & Laws of Penna. B. Franklin.

The Charters of the Province of Pensilvania & City of Philadelphia. Phila. Printed & Sold by B. Franklin. 1742.

The above Charters occupy the first 30 pages, then follows:

A Collection of All the Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania, now in Force. Published by order of Assembly. Phila. Printed & Sold by B. Franklin, 1742.

From the Law concerning Liberty of Conscience.

Liberty of Conscience & Church Rights.

Be it enacted, That no person, now or at any time hereafter, living or residing within this province, who shall profess Faith in GOD, the Father, in Jesus Christ, His only Son, & in the Holy Spirit, One God, blessed for ever more, shall any wise be molested or prejudiced in his person or estate because of his religious persuasion, or practice, agreeable to the Christian Religion, as commonly received among Protestants, that profess & believe as they, will live peaceably under the civil Government, shall in any case be molested or prejudiced in his or her conscientious Persuasion, nor shall he or she be at any time compelled to frequent or maintain any religious Worship, Place, or Ministry whatsoever, contrary to his or her Mind, but shall freely & fully enjoy his or her Christian liberty in all respects, without molestation or Interruption. Passed at a General Assembly, begun at New Castle, Oct. 14th, & adjourned Nov. 27th, 1700

p. 4.

It was enacted, on the same Disemple that no Person, nor Resident ... shall trade with any Indians within this Government, upon the forfeiture of £5, for every offence, and the goods so purchased. And whereas, divers ill-disposed persons under penalty aforesaid presume to deal or trade with the Indians in the woods, at their hunts or migrations, out at their respective mansion houses. p. 36.

Engages with Indians in wilder.

From an Act to prevent clandestine Marriages.

And if any servant, or servants shall procure themselves to be married, without consent of his or her master or mistress, such servant so married shall ... each of them serve ... one whole year after the time of their servitude by indenture or engagement is expired. The law further provides that if any person being free shall marry a servant, he or she shall pay the master or mistress of the servant, if a man, 12, if a woman 6 pounds, or one years service. And the servant so married shall remain with the master, according to indenture, one year after. The free person thus marrying shall forfeit £20, the witnesses shall forfeit £5. or pay ten pounds to the party grieved to be recovered in any Court of Record. p. 38. Passed in 1700.

Supplement to the act, as passed in 1730, to prevent that any minister of the Gospel, Clergyman, Minister, or other person, marrying parties, either of them under the age of 21, or intended servants, or publishing the banns of matrimony, should forfeit £50. pp. 400 401.

Marriage forbidden to marry.

Trial of Negroes.

In the 4th year of Anne, (i.e. 1705) two Justices of the Peace were "particularly commissionated", i.e. if they met unlicensed persons, or the majority should be negroes. pp. 83 4. [The preamble says that some difficulties had arisen about the manner of trial & punishment of negroes, committing murther, rapes &c.]

Trial for proof —

Whipped for stealing under £5.

By the same Law negroes stealing under £5, were whipped at the discretion of the Justices, taking under £1. Negroes could not meet three in company, under penalty of whipping. In 1705, it passed Act as follows, for

Wedding Amer. Indians forbidden.

Indian Slaves.

Whereas the importation of Indian slaves from Carolina, or other places, hath been observed to give the Indians of this province some encouragement for suspicion & dissatisfaction, it was enacted that no Indian Slaves or Servants after March 25th, 1726, could be imported into the province under penalty of forfeiture. Exception was made of such as had been menial servants for one year in the family of an emigrant coming to reside in the colony.

Importation of Indians forbidden.

Provided always that no such Indian slave as deserting his masters service elsewhere, that shall fly into this province, shall be comprehended within this act. p. 86.

Naturalization Laws.

The first Act was passed in the 7th year of Anne, [1708.]

Naturalization, 1708.

[illegible] Germans [illegible] to be [illegible] & [illegible] Kingdom, who were Inhabitants of Germany, about Twenty Years ago, (out of a Desire to come under the Power & Protection of the Crown of England, & partake of the Advantages proposed for the Encouragement of the Adventurers to settle in this new Colony) imbraced the invitations then had from the Last Proprietary, & first Governor of Pensilvania, & thither they came, & contributed to the utmost of their Power, to encarge this Part of the English Empire, & always behaved themselves as dutiful & peaceable Subjects, and [illegible] then [illegible] required, the Speculations, Test of Law appointed, instead of the Oaths of Supremacy; The Test are ready & willing to do it when they are required or admitted so to do.

Bill since the Repeal of the said Laws, and after the Commencement of Encouragement to the Settling & Peopling of this Colony, some Doubts & Questions have arisen, whether the said Germans are capable to hold what they purchased as afore: For Removing of which Doubts be it Enacted by [illegible], &c., the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, &c., by and with the Advice & Consent of the Governor & Company of the Province of Pensilvania, & with the Advice & Consent of the Freemen of the said Province in Provincial Assembly met, & by the Authority of the same, that Lewis Pulaskey, Elias Vanel, Elias Vinne, Thomas Dreer, Peter Dongker, Casper Kettlinghuysen, [Kittenhouse] Henry Antben, John Gorgages, John Smith, [illegible] all of the Co. of Lancaster, & [illegible] Bleikers of the Co. of Bucks, who shall within 6 mos.

F. D. Pastorius, Thomas Kettlenhouse, &c.

after Sept. 1st, 1709, at some Court of Quarter Sessions, for the Co. of Phila., subscribe the declaration & profession of faith, paying one shilling, they shall [illegible] &c. &c. in other words, they shall be naturalized citizens. pp. 109-11.

Note that Palatines & the colonists were not fully naturalized until 26 years after arrival, & that several many of them seem to have translated their names into English, or given them an English form, some year before 1708. This was no doubt the case with the Schoemakers, who were Schumacher, John Smith, [illegible] &c. &c. [illegible] others. Sherman Day, in his Historical Collections, p. 392, says in regard to the Germans of Lancaster Co. that "when they entered their lands & afterwards applied for Naturalization, the Proprietary ordered that their German names be translated into English, & that such names are retained to this day". The Zimmerman family, for instance, are now known as Carpenter. This seems to be authority.

Hames translated.

Sherman Day.

Zimmerman Carpenter.

The next notice of Naturalization occurs in the 12th of George 1st, in December, 1725, when Bernard Van Leer, & six others were enabled to trade & hold lands in this province. p. 383.

Naturalization 1725-1730.

Again in the 3rd of Geo. 2nd, 1730, occurs another act, the preamble of which reads as follows. "Whereas by the Encouragement given by the Hon. Jno. Penn, Esq., late Secretary &c., & by the favour & his late Majesty, King Geo. the 1st, & his present Majesty, King Geo. the 2nd, & Germany ... inhabitants

settled themselves in this Penna, between the year 1700 & 1718, & since they came hither, have contributed very much to the enlargement of the Br. Empire, & to the raising manufacture commodities fit for the markets of Europe, & have always [illegible] themselves [illegible] to the [illegible] government of the province. And whereas many of the said persons to wit, Martin Meylin, Hans Graff, Michael Brown, Jan Davis, Hans Zimmerman, [illegible] Nicholas, Christopher Sower, Hans Groff, Nicholas Lappinger, Jacob Gerber, Adam Carpenter, Michael Shank, Peter Smith, Henry Weaver, Martin Mellar, Simon Kline, all of Lancaster County in the said Province, & John Nagee, & John Wistor, of the Co. of Phila, having petitioned &c, to be naturalized, & [illegible] were 106 in Lancaster Co. & 7 in Phila. Co. It will be observed that all the Christian names in this list are English, except Hans, & that many of the Surnames are English, as Taylor, [Schneider] Weaver [Weber] Miller, [Müller] Carpenter, [Zimmerman] but I can not find in the Col. Rec. in the minutes of the Provincial Council, which relate to this Act of Naturalization, any order for translating the names from German into English. vol. 3. p. 314 pp. 408-9.

John Wistor, in the Act, is John Wistre in the Minutes. Jacob Gerber Shank is John Jacob in the Act. [illegible] peculiar translations. The translations, as [illegible] called & the [illegible] popular, are otherwise inexplicable.

The next Act occurs in the 4th of Geo. 2nd, 1731. The preamble is and all the particulars are as follows,

Christ. Sowers.

John Wistor.

Penna. Gazette, Resumed 1751.

Peter Kurtz, Dielman Kolb, Johannes Frid, Johannes Leicher, Ulrich Meyer, Christ Yoder, [illegible] Krimer, Hans Hock, Johannes Oelen, Johannes George Zentzel, Henry Pennecacker, John Snyder [illegible] Co. [illegible] Philipp Leginer [illegible] Christian Klaey & three others of the County of Lancaster, having qualified, were naturalized.

pp. 432 & 488.

It will be noticed that the German surnames in this list, in many instances are not translated, although ~~Snyder~~ Schneider, which could have been translated Taylor, was simply received the English form of Snyder, which it retains.

Pennsylvania Gazette, Resumed.

Convict who cut off his hand, dies.

Annapolis, March 28, 1751. The man who lately in a fit of frenzy, cut off his hand in Baltimore Co. to prevent him from working, was lately found dead on the Road, near Susquehannah, it having mortified, & he perished, as it is thought, would give him any pay. Gazette, May 1, 1751.

Christine Bridge, May 18th, 1751. Run away last Friday night, from John Lawson, at the sign of Thomas Williams, at Christine Bridge, in New Castle Co.

Des. Convict,

" hand sam,

" 10 years in Penna.

a Convict servant man, named John Perry, [illegible] aged about [illegible] years, was lost his right hand close to his hand. Had on, a half worn beaver hat, black curled hair, [illegible] coat, [illegible] lately made shirt, a pair of [illegible] made trowsers,

[illegible] in Phila. last week, Whoever takes up & secures said Servant in gaol, so as his master may have him again, shall have 20s. W.C. & x.e. paid by Thomas Williams,

Pa. Gazette, Aug. 22nd. 1751.

Lancaster, Aug. 21st. 1751. We are informed that the worshipful Magistrates of Tulpehocken Co. at their last County Court, passed an Order, that good Security of 50 [illegible] should [illegible] Convicts imported into that County after that time.

Requires security against importation of Convicts.

Died at our County Court last week the Worshipful [illegible] Esq. [illegible] the County, passed an Order, that good Security in the sum of eight Pounds at least should be given for every Convict Servant imported into this County, & that they should be committed till such Security should be procured.

We are informed that the Worshipful Justices of the other Counties will follow their example.

Such [illegible] of Parents, giving one Convicts Oath good Evidence against another, will, in all Probability, in a great Measure, if not altogether prevent the sale of those sort of People sent over for the Better Peopling of the Colonies. Pa. Gazette, Sept. 5. 1751.

Six crime in N.E. than Mid. Pa. & Amer. Convicts criminal

Dover, Aug. 22nd. Yesterday the Grand Jury for the Body of this County, sworn at the Superior Court, now sitting here, were discharged. We are assured that they met no matter of Presentment upon their oath, so as to offer to the Court. This shews the Dif-

Penna. Gazette. 1751.

[illegible] those that do, Pa. Gazette. Sept. 5. 1751.

Whereas Jacob Cossar came into this province two years ago from Holland, & sold one of his children, named Margaret, to a person who said he lived about 15 miles from Phila., whose name or place of abode is not known, or, not exact by his own price; if any person knows any thing of said girl, & will inform Cornelius Nistar, where she is, it will be very much obliged to him, Jacob Cossar.

Pa. Gazette. Sept. 5. 1751.

Free School to be opened in Phila.

By order of the Trustees of the Academy, Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 16th of this inst. Sept., a Free School will be opened, under the care & direction of the two Masters, for the Instruction of poor children, gratis, in Reading, Writing & Arithmetic. Those who are desirous of having their children admitted, may apply to any of the Trustees. Pa. Gazette, Sept. 12. 1751.

Annapolis, Oct. 16th. 1751. We hear that the last Provincial Court set aside the Orders of the County Court, relating to Convicts, formerly mentioned.

[illegible] Gazette. [illegible]

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30 Kengs Passengers, for 7 years.

[illegible] 1752. Last week arrived in this port a [illegible] from London, Capt. Lowan, the ship Chester, with about 30 indented servants &c

odd of the Kings Passengers, to serve 7 years in his Majesty's Plantations. Pa. Gazette, Jan. 16. 1753

90 convicts from London

Annapolis, April 26 1753. This day arrived in Severn, the Greyhound, Capt. Jno. Gracie, from London, with about 90 persons, doomed to slave 7 years in His Majesty's Plantations. Pa. Gazette, April 26. 1753.

3 Convicts runaway

Ran away from the Subscriber, living at Salisbury, Md. the 4 following servants, viz, one a Convict, named Jack Cingle, a Sawyer, born in the Island of England, speaks but English in very bad, Had on a blue jacket, the other clothes but indifferent, has a stooping back, & pimpled complexion, went away the 31st of July last.

Another named Thomas Brown, a brick maker, went away in December last, but was since taken up on Potomack, & got away before he was brought home, he is about 5 ft. 4 in high, about 50 yrs. of age, has black hair & some grey, Had on a brown jacket, old check shirt, leather breeches, & Kersey Shoes, was seen on the Expedition to Lewa, & is very active, & nimble.

Another a convict, named Edw. Widdown, went away in March last, has been in the country some time, said about 11 yr. old, is a Sawyer & Brick maker in the country, & where he is not known will act as a Reader or a Preacher, when he pleases people to hear him read or sing Psalms, he is about 5 ft. 6 in. high, Had on a brown jacket, ozenbrige shirt, worsted cap, leather breeches, & wore a

Description

The convict a school master

pair of channel pumps, but may have sold them, as he had other shoes.

And the other a convict, named Wm. Fitch, went away with the above prisoner, a lusty Fellow, of a black complexion, & hard of hearing, has a Wooden Leg, & was in the army several years, & knows but little of any work, & has been twice in New Gaol. Had on a white cotton jacket, [illegible] & stole a pair of [illegible] pumps, with other stolen not remembered. Whoever shall take up all or any of said servants & bringe them to the Subscriber, shall have 6 Pounds current money for each, paid by John Metcalfe.

Pa. Gazette, Jan. 16th, 1753.

Laws of Penna. resumed from p. 78. this book.

Germans naturalized 1735.

The first bill of Emigrants naturalized was in the 8th of Geo. 2nd, or 1735. It was enacted by Patrick Gordon, Esq. with the Kings royal approbation, [illegible] the Hon. [illegible], Esq. [illegible], Lieut. Gov., [illegible] Proprietaries, & [illegible] Penna, & [illegible] Counties of the Lower, And [illegible] Delaware, &c. & with the consent of the representatives of the Freemen of the said province, in General Assembly met, that Peter Hillegas, [illegible] Lister, George Seholz, [illegible] Bengel, [illegible] of the City of Phila., Conrad Bussell, Nicholas John, Conrad Sundorf, Jacob Drinker, Jacob Hill, Abraham Zimmerman & 28 others of the Co. of Phila. William [illegible], [illegible],

Naturl. Bingel.

[illegible], Peter Conrad, [illegible], Peter Lentz, [illegible], George Good, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Casper Steer, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] of Quaker, having qualified themselves by subscribing to several acts of Parliament, made for the Security of the Civil Person, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Charles & Lord of Lenna. B. Franklin,

Great Britain, having transported themselves with their families & effects, into this province, & being desirous to be made partakers ..... of the advantages granted by his late Majesty King Charles the ..., to persons coming into this province to settle, are hereby declared to be & to have been ..... since their first arrival in this Province, free & fully able to trade, traffic &c. &c. ..... & have & enjoy any privilege & immunities belonging to the ... of ... people. pp. 525 - 529. 1701 ...

Cockhand Court & Lord Lenna Court, 1715.

From an Act to establish Cockhand Courts, 1715. ... the said Lenna Court shall consist of ... Lord Lieutenant of Cockhand, or such them ... sentences or any person, upon religious scruples shall be different from, that the oath prescribed at the time of their decease or against the inward inward mind or intention, p. 156.

Convicts.

Duty on Convicts, slaves, &c,

£ 5.

From an Act imposing a Duty on Persons convicted of heinous crimes & to prevent poor & impotent persons being imported into the Province, 3d of Geo. 2nd, pp. ... Whereas many persons bearing into this province have for lucre & private gain, imported, sold or disposed of, divers to import passengers, & servants into this province, who, by reason of age, poverty, or idleness, have become a burthen & charge upon the inhabitants thereof, & likely to frequently import divers persons;

convicted of heinous crimes, who, after their coming into this province, do often commit many felonies, robberies, thefts & enormities ..... It was therefore enacted that all masters of vessels, merchants, & others, who shall after land, bring into this Province any person in the condition of a servant or otherwise, who might be suspected of murder, treason, sedition, or other crime, or any of them at any time before or after their coming to land convicted, or lapsed, pay in sum of £5. for each, half to the government, & half to the collector or informer, & shall further be bound in the sum of £50. to the best behaviour for one year.

Sec. 2d. It was enacted that Masters of vessels & merchants with the intent to avoid complying with the payment of duties, & giving security, had been in the practice of landing their passengers, servants & convicts in some of the adjacent governments — that for more effectually bringing into this province, it was enacted that convicts &c. if found in the Province within 12 months after importation shall be examined, & if it is discovered that they are in the province contrary to law, the master, or merchants who have fraudulently imported them, shall be, and is hereby required to pay the duties & expenses, & forfeit the sum of £20. for every person so by them brought in.

Convicts dreadful increased,

Penalty £20.

pp. 393 - 395.

No importer or owner of idiots, lunatics, aged, maimed, impotent or ancient persons likely to become chargeable shall also give security &c. p. 11. Masters of vessels merchants &c. to give an account upon oath of the

Masters of vessels to give a list of servants imported.

names of all servants, passengers &c., Justices may give a Certificate of the names of such servants & passengers; & any judge giving it to be punished. p. 377.

Masters & merchants not complying to forfeit 10£. for each servant. All sales or assignments of servants in Phila. to be before the Mayor, under penalty of £10. The Mayor to keep a Register of the transaction. p. 399.

Servants not to quit the colony without their consent.

[illegible] the 12th William 3rd, 1700, for the [illegible] sold out of this Government without his consent under penalty of £10, forfeited by the seller, nor as signed over except before a Justice. Servants that shall faithfully serve four years or more, shall at the expiration of their servitude, have a discharge, his complete suite of apparel, one being new, a new Axe, a smooth bore & a reaping hoe, at the charge of master or mistress. Every servant shall serve five days for every day's absence from master. Whoever takes up a runaway servant & brings him to the sheriff of the Co. shall, if taken up within 10 miles of the servant's abode, receive 10s. if 10 miles or upwards, 20s. reward of the said Sheriff, who is to pay the same & forthwith send notice to the master or owner, who shall pay him 5s. prison fees, & all reasonable charges, on the delivery of the servants.

Freedom dues.

5 days extra for 1 days absence.

20s. a day, penalty for concealing a servant.

Concealing a servant, & entertaining him 24 hours

without master's knowledge or consent, & not giving notice to justice of the Peace of the Co. is finable with 20s. for each fine. [illegible] in & [illegible] for paying & delivering to the Sheriff such servant, shall forfeit £5. for every offence, & the Sheriff shall forfeit 5s. for every day's neglect to inform the mas[illegible] of the servant [illegible] safely. Persons dealing clandestinely with servants, or slaves, & receiving the value of the goods, shall for, & the servant, & white, shall make satisfaction after the expiration of his time, to treble the value of the goods. If the servant be [illegible], he shall be publicly whipped, in the most public place, in the County where was committed. p. 15.

Clandestine trade with servants or slaves.

Servant women, bearing bastard child, not less than 1 year nor more than 2.

[illegible] 1706 [illegible] a single woman, being a servant by indenture or Covenant, [illegible] a bastard child, [illegible] such [illegible] time in the [illegible] of the Peace & [illegible] Sessions shall think fit, provided it be not more than two years nor less than one. p. 30.

By the Act of 1700, 12th William 3rd, Sickly vessels not to come within a mile of Philadelphia, without license, under penalty of £100. p. 28.

Pennsylvania Gazette — 1753.

Annapolis, June 14th, 1753 — Since our last arrived here from London the Ship Thomas, Capt. [illegible] Dobbins, with about 150 Passengers of the old Sort, for the full payment of their Passage in the Plantations, during the term of Seven Years.

150 Convicts arrive on the

And Capt Troy, in the Snow Polly, from [illegible] about 90 in [illegible], some [illegible] Free Willers & the rest sent in for 7 years.

90 Servants some [illegible]

Pa. Gazette, July 5th, 1753.

Boy servant exchanged into Girl.

To be sold or exchanged for a girl, a very [illegible] Dutch boy, suitable for a waiting boy, speaks good English, is large of his age, & has about 18 years to serve. Also to be sold cheap for the sake of money, A black boy or Negro girl, well without the [illegible], having or about [illegible] years to serve, 30 or [illegible], For some enquire of the Printers Office.

Pa. Gazette, July 5th, 1753.

Annapolis, May 23, 1754. — On Friday last arrived here from London, after a passage of 29 days, Capt. [illegible] Dobbins, in the Thomas Frigate, with [illegible] Passengers, the [illegible] of some [illegible] & some Male [illegible] Indent & bound for the Term of Seven Years in the Majesty's American Plantations, at least for the term of Seven Years.

150 Convicts arrive at Annapolis

Pa. Gazette, June 13, 1754.

Yesterday, Capt. Davis in the —— arrived here from Bristol, having 50 indented Servants & 69

69 convicts.

Duty of 20s. on Convicts, 5s. on indentd Servants.

of the Kings Seven Years Passengers, being the first Vessel [illegible] in Virginia [illegible] since, which says a duty of 20s. each on the latter sort, & 5s. each on the former. Pa. Gazette. Aug. 15th, 1754.

Servant ties from cruelty of master.

From Roxbury, in Morris Co. E. New Jersey, we learn that a Servant Man, belonging to one Matthias Auble, [illegible] time [illegible] to the [illegible], if [illegible] his death [illegible], occasd by the cruelty of his master, a few days before, in chastising him for some misdemeanor, & [illegible] was [illegible] taken [illegible] in the County Gaol, in order to be brought to [illegible] for the same. Pa. Gazette. Jan. 21st, 1755.

Servant for sale, can make 6 pairs of shoes in a week.

To be sold, A Welsh Servant Lad's time, about 19 years of age, a Shoemaker by trade, & can make 6 pairs of Shoes in a week, he has not been long in this town, & intends to live in the country. Enquire of James Brown, living on Pa. Hamptons Wharf, near the Draw bridge. Pa. Gazette. Dec. 15th, 1756.

Apprentice deluded away by an old woman.

Stolen or deluded away, on the 7th of this inst. from the Subscriber living in Chester, Pa. an apprentice lad, named John Ryan, about 14 years of age, well grown, full round faced, of a brown complexion, & thin dark brown hair, had on when he went away a striped homespun flannel jacket, check shirt, two linsey, old beaver hat. He is supposed to be taken away by an idle woman, named Hannah Hainwright, who keeps a [illegible]

the Welsh Tract, New Castle Co. urged thereto by the Evil Spirit, named Mary Ryan, living at the same place, who is a tall woman & teaches school in the Lord Road leading from New Castle to Elk River. She has been whipt several times at Chester for pilfering & housebreaking, & once tried for her life, for burglary, but escaped the gallows, by the death of the prosecutor, before her trial. Whoever takes up & secures said Spirit in any gaol, & gives notice to her master, shall have 10 s. & if brought home 40 s. reward, paid by Dennis O'Loughlin.

Penna Gazette, Aug 27, 1755.

Ca. ... whipped at Chester for stealing & house breaking.

An away for the Delaware, being a Christiana Indian in New Castle Co. on Delaware, an Irish Servant named Honor Bryant, of a short stature, black hair, brown look, speaks much with the Brogue, has remarkable large Breasts, aged about 26 years. Had on when she went away a calico Gown, & a Linsey Petticoat, and it is thought she will change both her name & apparel. She was taken up at Wilmington, & rescued from the Constable by the Grenadiers of Capt. Porter's Company, belonging to the Third Battalion of the Royal Americans, & put on board a Vessel for Trenton, & there concealed & secreted by Lieut. Hillington of said Company, contrary to Law & the Resolutions of the Burgess then Present, & against an order from Major Provoit, & is supposed she is still in said Company, in Keeping of said Hillington. Whoever takes up & secures said servant so

Servant woman rescued & secreted by soldiers.

that her Master may have her again, shall have 10 s. Reward, & reasonable charges, paid by John M'Cart.
Pen. Gazette, April 7, 1757.

Servant man.

Ran away on the end of Sept. last, from the Subscriber, living in Salem, in Salem Co. N. New Jersey, an Irish Servant Man, named Geo. Rubie, aged he was said in the City of York, & that he served his time in Phila. to a Ship Carpenter, pretends to know something of sawing with a whip saw, has been a privateering & in the Prime Race he was discharged at Cape Breton, has a brother living in the Highlands of York, where he lived school time, from whence he ran away, came to Pilesgrove, in Salem Co. where he also taught school for some time, then ran away from his Bail, took a horse with him, forged an Order on Capt Cox in Phila. got some money, was advertized in the Penna. Gazette, & put in York Gaol, over Frankford, from thence he was brought to Salem Gaol, & there became an indented Servant for three years from Feb. 1757 .... He is a middle aged man, about 5 ft 8 in. high, has short curled Hair, much pocked pock marked, & can play on the fife, it is supposed he is gone towards New York. Whoever takes up & secures said Servant in any Gaol, so as his Master may have him again, shall have 2 Pistoles Reward, &c. paid by Jonathan Coppinger.
Penna. Gazette. Sept. 8th. 1757.

Servants for sale.

Just imported in the Union from Lisbon Crathorne, Master, from Liverpool, a Quantity of good Salt, & several Men & Women Servants, whose times are to be disposed of by

Pennsa. Gazette. 1768.

[illegible] paid Master on board the Ship, now lying off Hamilton's [illegible] to Mr. Griffith, at his house in 2nd St.

Pa. Gazette. Sept. 22nd. 1757.

Gloucester Co. N.J. Oct. 10th, 1757. Taken up & committed to the Common Gaol of said Co. a Negro man being a Runaway Servant,

Saturday last arrived here Capt. Langworthy in [illegible] from Nova Scotia, [illegible] Highlanders [illegible] having on board near 200 Highlanders,

Pa. Gazette, March, 16th, 1758.

Ran away last night from Caleb Grant of this City, blacksmith, an English servant man, named John Key, about 5 ft 6 in high - between 30 & 40 yrs. of age. Had on or took with him a grey cloth coat, blue cloth jacket, & breeches, & a pair of black leather breeches, a white shirt & a check ditto, an old felt hat, old shoes & stockings. He is lame in one shoulder, so that he can not lift his hand to his head, he was whipt & stigmatized for speaking treason, about a month ago in this city. Whoever takes up & secures said Servant, so that his master may have him again shall have 2 Pistoles Reward paid by Caleb Grand.

All masters of vessels are warned to carry him off at their peril. Pa. Gazette, April 16th - 1768.

Servant man whipt & stigmatized in Phila. for speaking treason.

Ran away on the 1st of May last from the Subscriber, living on Corsica Creek, in Queen's Co. Md., two Convict Servants, viz, one named John Jackson, about 5 ft 8 in. high, pitted with the small Pox, middling well set. Had on & took with him a white Coat, brown Jacket & dyed colored breches, a dark wig, Hat & Scotch Bonnet, he is a very bold Fellow & much given to swearing & being a player on the Bagpipes, & has a fell with him. Near he passes for a broken Pedlar, has Pins, Needles & Buttons to sell, says he is an Irishman & calls himself William Lapin. The other named Mary Jackson, wife of the said John, is a lusty woman, near as high as her husband. She is of a brown complexion, full Face & Face of pock pitted, they both speak like Scotch people, & Swedeland she has changed her Dress since she left me to a blue Gown, & Cloak. They have many things with them not here mentioned & she is a great singer & both love strong liquors. They are so impudent that I make no doubt, but if to meet them in a Strange Place, they would deny that they were ever servants to me, or any one else, or that they had ever seen me before. Whoever takes up & secures said Servants in any Part of this Continent, so as their Master may have them again, shall have L 3. Reward for both, or 30 s. for either, paid by Wm. Clayton.

Pa. Gazette. June 15th. 1758.

Ran away from the Subscriber, living in Worcester, Prince Wick Co. Md., on or about the beginning of July last,

Convict servant woman

A Convict Servant Woman, of a fair Complexion, very fair Hair, named Susanna Day, appears to be about 30 years of age. The probable may pass for a Soldier's wife, as she has been seen at Cape-Town with the Soldiers. Whoever takes up said Convict & secures her, so as her Master, the Subscriber, may have her again, shall have Thos. Miles Reward & reasonable charges, paid by John Stuart.

Lies with the Soldiers.

N.B. She is pitted a little with the Small Pox.

Pa. Gazette, Sept. 21st. 1758.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Winchester, in Frederick Co. Va. on Sunday the 6th of Aug. a Convict Servant Woman, named Elizabeth. She is a tall, lusty woman, of a fair complexion & fair short hair. may probably pass for a Soldier's wife, as she has been seen with Marks affixed. Whoever secures the said convict so as her Master may have her again, shall have Miles Reward & reasonable charges, paid by Wm. Winsor. — Pa. Gazette, Sept. 21. 1758.

Convict woman, may pass for a Soldier's wife.

Runaway servant

Carolina born.

Ran away from the Subscriber, living in this City, a Servant Man, named Charles Crouch, aged about 25 years of age, Carolina born, about 5 ft-10 in. high, by Trade a Printer, wears his own black curled hair,

mostly bred servant, speaks much of the Scan & gancester, & is [illegible] & talk. Had on when he went away a black Worsted Jacket, Black Breeches, white ribbed Stockings & old Shoes. Whoever takes up said Servant & secures him in any Goal, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward & reasonable charges, paid by H. Simson. Pa. Gazette, March. 8th, 1759.

Jacket.

Whereas, about 12 or 14 years ago, came into Pennsylvania from Ireland, one Sarah Johnson, & served her time with one Henry Halberton, living somewhere within 4 miles of Phila, these are, therefore to inform the aforesaid Sarah Johnson, that her mother, Rose Crawford is come to Phila, & would be glad to see her, She lives next door to the Sign of Lord Boudoun in Front St. Likewise, the said Rose has a son named George Lutherson, by trade a barber, which would be a great kindness, if any body would inform him, wherever he is, of his mother's arrival, as she is not knowing where, or in what part to find him. Pa. Gazette, Sept. 27. 1759.

a woman, lately arrived in Phila. advertises her son & daughter, a month after their arrival.

Ran away from the Subscriber, living near Chester, near the Court House, a Dutch Servant Woman, named Rose Crawford, towards of 40 years of age, of a pretty Complexion, wearing on her Head, a Black Bonnet, & a Remarkable brown Linen Shift, with open Sleeves, a grey homespun Gown, with a short one over it, & the same Petticoat, & a pair of coarse Shoes, with Leather Thongs in them, not half worn. She also

[illegible] with her two brown linen shifts, that she had on with a green gown. Whoever secures the said servant, so as her master may have her again, shall have 20s. Reward, if taken in this City, out of out, Three Pounds, paid by me, Joseph Kinney.

Pa. Gazette. Oct. 25th, 1759.

[illegible] Person [illegible] to be a Regular Apprentice [illegible] Trade, [illegible] to be [illegible] to sell him self.

[illegible] Master [illegible] Merchant [illegible] may have an obligation on him for such time as may be agreed on. Enquire at the New Printing Office.

Pa. Gazette. Oct. 11th, 1759.

Convict [illegible] Queen Anne's Co. Md. Oct. 17th, 1759. Runaway from the subscriber on Monday [illegible] a convict servant, Man, named Tom, Dorson, [illegible] high, born in Gloucestershire, has blue Eyes, large [illegible], [illegible] a rapid Head, a bashful look, [illegible] carried, Had on when he went away a [illegible] Jacket, [illegible] Trowsers, & cotton jacket. Whoever takes up the said Servant, & secures him in any Gaol, shall have 40s. Reward, paid by Tom. Dorson.

Pa. Gazette. Nov. 8th, 1759.

Runaway [illegible] master. Five Pounds Reward. Ran away from his Employer [illegible] Springfield, Chester Co. on the 2nd of this instant night, an Irishman, named Joseph Gorby, a School

[illegible] Hair, about 5 ft. 7 in high, [illegible] aged, Pockmarked, [illegible] visage pretty, has a soft voice, brown complexion, gray Eyes, thick set, well set, appears to be about 28 years of age, wears a dark brown wig. Had on & with him when he went away, a blue Cloth Coat, a black Everlasting Jacket, without Sleeves, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, a brown Cloth [illegible] Coat, with white metal buttons, two Beaver hats, the one almost new, the other a little [illegible], a pair of Pumps & other Shoes, with large Silver Shoe & Knee Buckles, carried a Watch with a large Silver chain much worn. Took with him a Chestnut sorrel Horse, raw boned, about 15 hands high, natural pacer, 11 yrs. old, shod before, branded on the near shoulder, P.D. & a Blaze down the face, with a white nose, & the near hind foot white, a very [illegible] saddle, Leather housings, new Pad & Stirrup, Bridle, & Leather Girth, an old Snaffle Bridle. Whoever takes up said man & horse, & secures them so as they may be had again, shall receive the above Reward, & reasonable charges, if the taken together or separate, paid by Thomas Dyer & Jm. Coffey. Pa. Gazette, [illegible]

Lancaster, March [illegible], 1761. [illegible] ran away out of the house of this City by Isachar Davids, by order of the magistrates [illegible] a Tailor, with a [illegible], a [illegible], named William Aberdeen; his master, John Hoeffer, of Chester Co., having refused to take him out. He is a very [illegible] boy, about 13 yrs. old.

N.B. If the said Master does not take him out

Penna. Gazette, 1760.

pay the fees, in three weeks from this date, he will be sold to pay the charges by Isaac Davis, Gaoler,
Pa. Gazette, March 20th, 1760.

Runaway on the 10th of this, an Irish Servant Girl, name Mary M'Cormick, of a short Stature & sulky, about 16 yrs. of Age, black hair & of a down look. Taken when she went away a Calico Gown, striped Cotton & a grey Petticoat, one side cut, & in this she took with her sundry other things. She pretends to be the daughter of a great man. Since she went off she has been seen in another Dress, & she is suspected to be harbored in some Lord's House in this City. Whoever will secure her in any Gaol, or bring her to me at the sign of the Key in Market St, shall receive Four dollars Reward.
Glover Hunt.

N.B. The Justice is warned to harbour said Servant Girl, & all Masters of Vessels are forewarned not to carry her off, as they would avoid Prosecution.
Pa. Gazette, Sept. 18th, 1760.

harbored in some Lord's house.

Runaway from Hercules Boulle, of Chester Town in Md. about the latter End of Aug. last, a Servant Man, named Daniel White, about 25 years of Age, of a middle high, of a fresh Complexion, wears his hair, of a dark colour, speaks somewhat on the West Country Dialect, & very laxative when in Liquor, understands keeping House & something of Gardening. Had on & took with him a good blue broadcloth wire suit of Clothes, with

yellow Buttons, a blue Cotton jacket, lined with Linen Bookings, a Pair red Plush Breeches, a Pair of green cotton Mitts, 4 pair of Stockings, a pair of new Shoes, & a Pair of Philadelphia Gloves quannilled Lungs sewed, two pair new Drawers, two new Cotton Linen Shirts, one white Mitts, & one Cotton check, hat worn, a new Beaver Hat, & large Buckles in his Shoes. He went off in Company with an old Man, a Gardiner, that he engaged to mind Horses, Cows &c. & told on the Road that the Gardiner was bought for Sir John St. Clair, & that he was going home with him. Whoever takes up & secures said Servant in any Gaol, & gives notice thereof to said Coulle, shall have £5, Penna. Currency Reward, or if delivered to him at Chester Town aforesaid, £7, 10s. Lawful money, paid by Charles Coulle. Pa. Gazette, Oct. 23rd, 1760.

Intend to be taking home a newly bought servant,

Two or three Gentlemen, residing in any one Township within 60 miles of Phila, willing to encourage a free born Master for any Time, not exceeding seven Years, may meet with a Boy, who arrived lately arrived from Bristol, in Old England, by directing a Line for C.B. at Mr. Robert Shepherds, at the upper End of Second St. Phila, & they shall be immediately attended to, or answered by their humble Servant C. B. Pa. Gazette, Nov. 6th, 1760.

Two or three Gentlemen may meet with a Boy to engage for 7 yrs.

Notice is hereby given, that a certain Old, Negro Man to Mr. John Kelly, Merchant, in Galway, by Descent, or Birth, who came to America in the Year 1731, & was formerly taught Horses &c. is at Mr. McMullens, in Darby Township, by repairing to the Prin

Supposed Negro Fugitive, a very valuable man, taken up

lers hereof next Saturday, or any other Saturday till the first of next April, & be certain Matters giving himself bro ye the same, may hear of something greatly to his advantage.

N.B. The reason why on Saturday & no other day in the week is because the Person who can give proper Intelligence as he lives in the Country, cannot with Convenience attend on other Days, & said Bills is in Being, he is required to leave a Memorandum at the New Printing Office.

Pa. Gazette, Nov. 13th, 1760.

To be Sold, A Stout Strong Girl, can sew & Spin, & do House work, she has four Years & near five Months to serve, & her price Twenty ounces of Silver — Enquire of Jno. Shelar in Lancaster Co. Pa.

Pa. Gazette, Dec. 18th, 1760.

Buyer of a Land Jr. in Lancaster

Whereas I, the Subscriber, bought a Tract of Land of one Robert Todd, on New Providence Township, [illegible] to Sale, [illegible] on the 20th of May last, [illegible] whereas I have been grossly imposed on by the said Robert Todd, as the said Robert has [illegible] of no Reason, & Judged a Title, & therefore desire all Persons of whom he said Land has be offered not to take assignments thereof, am determined to dispute the Payment of the said Money in Loan. Given under my hand, this 24th of Dec. 1760.

John Redinger,

Pa. Gazette, Jan 1st, 1761.

imported in the Joseph & Nancy, from Belfast, & to be sold by him, & John Murray, A Parcel of Irish Linens, Beef, Scotch Herrings & a few Men & Women Servants, amongst which is one, a Joiner by trade. Pa. Gazette, May 21st, 1761.

Bohemia, Cecil Co. Md. May 22nd, 1761. — Ran away on the Tenth day of May, a Servant Man, named John Hamilton, about 5 ft - 5 in high, aged about 22 years, he was formerly a Servant to the Rev. Mr. Robert Cooke, in Sequea: Had on when he went away, wood Shoes, Brass Buckles, Stockings, Coarse Shirt, a Stuck-set Coat, lined with red Dammy, a pair old Hat, Tools with him as a pack a-piece, & what is remarkable, his Hair, Eyes, Brows, Beard, Face & Coat, are all of one Colour, — Any Person that shall secure him, so that I may have him again, shall have reasonable charges, to defray the above Three Pounds, paid by Peter Kleinhoff.
Pa. Gazette, June 4th, 1761.

Hair, Eyes, Brows, Beard Face & Coat all one colour,

Convict runaway

Four Pistoles Reward, Ran away on the 7th of Oct. last, from the Subscriber, living at Rag-land, in Baltimore Co. a Convict Servant Man, named Thomas Gill, about 30 years of age, a Jockey, having been used to ride Races in England, about 5 ft 6 in high, pale coloured, has lost one or two of his upper teeth before, is a well made lively fellow, Had on when he went away, A light coloured Broadcloth Coat, about half worn, black [illegible], Leather [illegible], [illegible], Coarse Shirt, Felt Hat, & Linen Cap, Whoever takes up the said Runaway & returns him to his master, or secures him, so

Penna. Gazette. 1761

that he may be had again, shall have 4 Pistoles Re-
ward & taken in any Co, & if brought home, rea
sonable charges, paid by Edw. Deal.

Pa. Gazette. Oct. 23rd. 1761.

Run away in the night from the Ship Tilly, John McConnell,
Master, a Lad named [illegible], a tall slender Boy, about
[illegible] years of age, [illegible] Cannot
likely, Irish Servant Girl; For terms apply to
Walter Shee, or said Master on board.

Pa. Gazette. Nov. 28th. 1761.

Sale at a vendue at auction.

To be sold by way of public Vendue, on Monday the
[illegible], at 10 o'clock in the morning,
at the Dwelling house of the Subscriber, living in the
Castle, the time of a white Servant Girl, that has about
2 yrs. to serve, a Negro Man & Woman, Horses, Cows,
a Bed & Pork Tub, an Eight Day Clock, Walnut Side
Looking glasses, Desks, Tables, Chairs, a good Clock,
a mare that [illegible], bringing to Town [illegible], to
[illegible] a mortgage. The Sale to continue from
Day to Day, till the whole is sold. Attendance
will be given by Robert McLonen.

Pa. Gazette. Feb. 25th. 1762.

Whereas Joseph Lowrd, Esq. about the 28th
of Jan. last, was sent Clerk of Lancaster, in the
Co. of Lancaster, in Pa. for his Servant Man,
about 25 years of Age, named John Dagsley, near
6 ft. high, & well-made. Had on when he went

away, A blue Surtout Coat, a redish brown Tailor's jacket, Checked Shirts, a Pair of mixed ribbed Worsted Stockings, old Shoes, new oil'd Silk & felt hat, [illegible] notorious roaming in this & the neighboring Governments. He sometimes pretends to be a Mill wright by Trade, at other Times an Iron Master, with changed his name accordingly, & may have done the same again. He is subject to live high, & boast much of his former Circumstances, but he is a blowing [illegible], has no one cent of Money, yet now [illegible]. Any person securing the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, & c. paid by Jacob Stem, or John Hughes of Phila.

Pa. Gazette, March 4th, 1762.

Ten Pounds Reward. Md. Curtis's Creek Works, March 23, 1762. Runaway or Stolen from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Woman, named Mary Reis, about 25 years of age, near 5 ft high, of a round Visage, & fresh Complexion, her Clothes are very uncertain, as she has certainly changed some of them, she was seen the 24th inst. with a certain John Lightham, who lately absconded from a place near the Elk Ridge Furnace. he is about 40 years of age, near 5 ft 8 in high, pretty much pitted with the Small pox, has a down Look, is thin visaged, [illegible], & wears [illegible] Clothes. She takes a Mare big with Foal, a dirty Feather bed, one large Pewter Dish, six Plates and 2 Spoons, with some other things, & was at the Time of her Elopement [illegible] detained, when he disposed of her, & which he may pretend to make us of. Whoever takes up the said Servant

Penna. Gazette, 1762.

woman, & secures her, so that her Master may have her again, & apprehends the said John Lightnow, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have the above Reward, or 5 Pounds for each of them, paid by John Kent. Pa. Gazette, April 22nd, 1762.

Morris & Willing

1 175 Gold Coast negroes for Sale.

Just imported from the Coast of Africa, in the Brig Nancy, & to be sold at Wilmington, in New Castle Co., where Attendance is given, by Willing, Morris & Co. of Phila. One Hundred & Seventy five Gold Coast Negroes. — N. B. In the West India Islands, where Slaves are best known, those of the Gold Coast are in much greater Esteem & higher valued than any others, on Account of their natural good Disposition & being better capable of hard Labour. Pa. Gazette, May 6th, 1762.

Run away from the Subscriber, living in Esther, Chester Co., an English Servant Man, named John Frazier, but apt to change his Name to Howell, much marked with the Small-Pox, had on when he went away an old Blue Jacket, Leather Breeches, half worn Shoes, & Felt Hat. he has a down look, was formerly a Servant to Isaac Richardson, Esq., of Lancaster Co. & had a Steel collar round his Neck, put on for running away & other misdemeanors. Whoever takes up & secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall receive 10s. Reward, paid by me, Thos. Fitz, Pa. Gazette, May 12, 1762.

Steel collar,

Merchants may have such Servants for sale.

[illegible] Madeira, [illegible] Men Servants, whose Times are to be disposed of by Christopher [illegible], [illegible] said Master or Mast and Vessel, now near Market Street, [illegible].

Run away from the Occoquan Iron-Works, in Virginia, on the 26th of Aug. last, a Servant Man, named John Milburn, who, in order to discharge a debt of about Thirty-five Pounds, Virginia Currency, he is owing, [illegible] Taylor, [illegible] money, as a Servant for the Term of three years, commencing the 16th of Aug. last. He is about 30 years of age, 5 ft. 10 in. high, a very rawboned, clumsy fellow, of a dark complexion, talks slow, with a faultering voice. Had on, at the time of his going off, an old jacket, lined with Plading, Czenburgs Shirt, & Trowsers, a new felt Hat, new Shoes, [illegible] he took he is a Forge Carpenter, & may probably engage himself at some of the Iron works in this, Pen, or Ma. Governments, it is therefore expected that none of the Managers of such Works will employ the said Milburn unless they agree to discharge the Debt he owes to the said Taylor & Thomson, Esquires. Whoever secures the said Servant, & will deliver him to me at the said Iron works, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, if taken in this Colony, & Ten Pounds, if taken in any other Government, & reasonable charges, paid by Thomas Lawson.

Ma. Gazette. Sept. 23rd, 1762.

Man to deliver himself for a debt of £35.

Penna. Gazette, 1762

To be sold, two Servants; the one is a young Boy, about 7 years old, the other a Girl, about 11 years, each bound for 7 years; more Time will be given, provided they are to learn Trades. Likewise to be sold, a Woman who can handle the Needle well, & is other wise very handy. Enquire at Mr. John Jackson's, Tallow chandler, in Front Street.

Pa. Gazette. Nov. 4th, 1762.

Brother advertises to find a sister, 12 yrs. separated.

Ulrich Winlsch, living in Manor Township, Lancaster Co, is desirous to know what is become of his Sister, Margaret Winlsch. She was born at Harlem, in the Noble Canton of Zurich, & 12 years ago came into this Country with her said Brother, who does not know to what place or Person. She was bound, neither has he heard of her since that Time, he imagine takes this Method, if she be alive, & this comes to her Knowledge, to invite her to come to him, if her Circumstances will allow it, or to acquaint him by Letter, of the Place of her abode, requesting withal, all every other Person who knows any thing of her, to give Notice thereof to the aforesaid Brother. The Letters must be directed to the Care of Henry Miller, Printer, in Second St. Phila.

Pa. Gazette. Nov. 25th, 1762.

Ran away from William Dillon, of Newtown, Upper Hundred, in Newcastle Co. an English Servant Man, named William Ryan, of a Sandy Complexion, well set, about 5 ft 6 in. high, walks quickly, knee

[illegible] very handy about Women's Work, such as washing Dishes & the like; [illegible] very like a Child; pretends to be a Blacksmith, but is a bad Workman. Had on when he went away a white Cloaty [illegible] Coat, [illegible] Cotton [illegible] Coat, [illegible] Dressing, [illegible] Green Sparrow [illegible], Irish Country made Stockings, good Shoes, with Brass Buckles, [illegible] Coat [illegible] Castle Island February, for his fare, & worked some time till he paid part of the money, & afterwards worked with Henry Coleburn of New Castle Hundred, [illegible] a small Fine, [illegible] Coleburn, he pretended to be sick, & asked Leave to go to a Doctor to get some Medicines, but never went. Whoever brings said Servant to the Subscribers, or secures him in any Gaol, so as he may be had again, shall have 40 shillings Reward, & reasonable charges, paid by Jno. Shelton, or Henry Coleburn.

Gazette, Dec. 30th. 1762.

Eight Dollars Reward. Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Salem Co. West Jersey, on the 23rd. of Aug. 1756, a Servant Man, named Joseph David, born in Germany, a Jew by Profession, is now about 30 years of Age, about 5 ft. 3 in. high, well set, of a dark complexion, & has three Scars on his Head. He was at Phila. in July, 1761, & said he had been [illegible] of the [illegible], [illegible] at that time sold a [illegible] Goods in Albany. It is [illegible] a [illegible] Fellow, as

Penna. Gazette, 1763.

he had a great desire to follow that Calling, & often talked about it. Whoever takes up said Servant & lodges him in any Gaol, so as his Master may have him again, or brings him Home, shall have the above Reward, & reasonable Charges, paid by Thomas Mayhew.

N.B. It is likely he will deny his being a servant, & use many Arguments to persuade it, being an artful Fellow. Pa. Gazette, May 5th, 1763.

Runaway on Sunday the 8th of May inst. from the Subscriber living in East Hartwell Township, Chester Co. a Dark Catholic Servant Man, named Thomas Mason, about 21 Years of Age, a middle Size, about 5 ft. 5 in. high, smooth Face, [illegible] Eyes, [illegible], speaks with [illegible] Dialect, can read & write tolerably well, & would be thought a good Scholar. Had on when he went away & took with him a Claret Colored Broad Cloth Coat, a dark brown, or black Cloth Coat, black Cotton Kersey Jacket, light Colored Cloth jacket, Leather Breeches, & a pair of black Everlasting Drills, a Castor Hat, new shoes, grey worsted Stockings, & a Pair of White Yarn Ditto, his other cloths not known. Whoever takes up & secures said Servant in any Gaol, or brings him to his Master, shall have Three Pounds Reward & reasonable charges, paid by James Hackley.

Pa. Gazette, May 5th, 1763.

Catholic

good Scholar

Ten Castle, May 26th, 1763. Now in the Goal of this

Servant woman, unwilling to be sold into Md. escapes.

County, & Certain Mary Downs, says that she is a Servant to Mr. Carson, Merchant in Phila., & that she was just fen[illegible] [illegible] ung, made her escape at Christine, Her master & [illegible] desired to come, pay Charges, & take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same. Alexander Harvey, Gaoler.

Pa. Gazette, June 9th, 1763.

Lancaster, Jan. 1763.

Lancaster, Ran away from the Subscriber, living in Lancaster, an English Servant Girl, named Martha Dulin, about 5 ft. 6 in. high, of a fair Complexion, bold Countenance, full red Face, black haired, with large feet. Had on when she went away, A red, white & pink striped Calico gown, a Linen Petticoat, stamped purple & white. She is a Convict Servant, & has 2 years & a quarter, to serve. Whoever takes up said Woman & brings her to the Subscriber in Lancaster, shall have 20 s. Reward, & reasonable charges, paid by Felix Donnally, Gaoler. Pa. Gazette, Aug. 11th, 1763.

Roman Catholic

Lancaster, Ran away from the Subscriber, living in West Hanover, Lancaster Co., an Irish Servant Man, one an Irish man, about 26 Years of Age, about 5 ft. 6 in. high, has black Hair, & a lofty Carriage, is a Roman Catholic, & speaks with the brogue. Had on when he went away an old old Hat, old brownish Coat, with long Skirts, blue Waistcoat, without Sleeves, old Leather breeches, old blue knitted Stockings & old Shoes, with square Buckles. He is a Weaver by Trade, & came in from Londonderry, about 4 weeks ago.

from Londonderry.

Penna. Gazette. 1763.

The other named John Marie, about 27 years of age, [illegible] high, dark complexion, [illegible] face, has blackish Hair, cut short before, speaks as if born in Pa. & is a great liar. Had on a very thick Felt Hat, trimmed round the edge, [illegible] Trousers [illegible] Shoes. Whoever shall take up said Servants, & bring them home, or secure them in any Gaol, so as their Masters may have them again, shall have a Pistole Reward for each, if in this Province, or a Guinea for each, if taken out of the Province, & reasonable Charges, paid by James Graham.

Runaways,

N.B. It is thought they will change their Names & Clothes, but they had no money.

Pa. Gazette, Aug. 18, 1763.

Just imported in the Hopewell, Capt. Smith, from Bristol, & to be sold by Thomas Clifford, at General [illegible] Wharf, [illegible] Gloucester Cheese, Ham, Barrel Pork, a quantity of the best fine Salt, with a Variety of other European Goods.

A few Men & Women Servants may be, had on board the said Ship at Clifford's Wharf.

Men & Women Servants from Bristol.

Pa. Gazette. Aug. 25. 1763.

An Irish Servant Woman, whose Master is dead & willing in Consideration of her being with Child, to bind herself to any Good Family for Four Years. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers hereof.

Woman sold for being with Child.

Pa. Gazette. Oct. 6th, 1763.

Cumberland Co. Sept. 1, 1763. Was Committed to the Gaol of this Co. for want of a Pass, a man about 20 Years of Age, in poor Habit, & says that he was born in Queen Anns Co. Maryland, & that his name is William Lloyd, if any Person or Persons has any Demand on said Lloyd, they are desired to come to the Sheriff of said Co. & pay the Cost, otherwise he will be discharged in 6 weeks from this Date with pay the Cost,

Gaol for want of a Pass.

Howell Powell, Sheriff.

Pa. Gazette, Oct. 20th, 1763.

Just arrived in the Ship Britannia, Capt. Simmill, by Parcel of likely Servants, such as Tradesmen, Husbandmen, Gardiners & others, Their times are to be disposed of by John Connell. Pa. Gazette, Oct. 27, 1763.

Kent Co. in Md. Runaway from the Subscriber, a convict Servant man, named John Williams, born in Bristol, though he says he was born in New England; he was imported in same into Chester River in Kent Co. this Summer, he is a lusty Fellow, about 38 years of age, short black curled Hair, blue Coat, green Frize jacket, Leather Breeches, Shoes & Stockings, one arm shorter than the other, a Scar near his Shoulder, on the Short Arm, & another on one of his Legs; he often acts as a Beggar, & pretends that he has no Tongue, makes signs to prove that his Tongue was cut out by the Indians & other harms done him by them, which is all false, he has a most excellent Tongue, which he draws out of his mouth when provoked, though it is probable

he is a Liar.

pretends his tongue has been cut out.

he will leave off Begging when he thinks himself safe from his master. Whoever takes up said Servant & secures him, so as the Owner may have him again, shall have 40s. Reward, & if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by Robert Roberts,

Pa. Gazette. Nov. 3rd. 1763.

Fifteen Pounds Reward. Whereas a certain Thomas Wilson, who sometimes goes under the Denomination of a School master, near Squire Richards, in Lancaster Co. did, on Thursday Night, the third of Nov. inst at the House of Revell Eltons, Tavernkeeper, at Mill-Creek, in Lancaster Co., violently & without any provocation assault Isaac Leaman, of Lampeter, in said Co; & in said Assault most Inhumanly bit off Part of his Nose, & also greatly Mismangled one of his Fingers, all by the force of his teeth, whereby the said Isaac Leaman is now visibly much abused. The said assailant is about 6 ft high, full faced fair Hair, big Lips, & uncommonly wicked in Conversation. Whoever apprehends said Wilson, & secures him in any Gaol, in this or the neighboring Provinces, so as he may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward of Fifteen Pounds, & reasonable charges, paid by Isaac Leaman.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are hereby forbid to carry off such an opprobrious Offender, whose actions & Conduct are quite repugnant to a civilized nation.

Pa. Gazette. Nov. 17th, 1763.

Runaway from John Hanna, of West Hartmill

Runaway Servant.

township, Chester co. a servant girl, named Bridgett Lucas, about 20 years of Age, of a low Stature, & fair Complexion, she is a professed Papist, has much of the brogue, of a forward Conduct. Had on when she went away a calico gown, a blue quilted Petticoat &c. wooden heeled Shoes, much accustomed to dance, she has a good skin, speaks Irish & English. Whoever takes up, & secures said Servant, so as her Master may have her again, shall have 30s. Reward, & reasonable charges paid by John Hanna.

Pa. Gazette, Dec. 23rd. 1763.

Philad. Aug. 12th, 1763 - Run away on the 8th inst, from on board the Ship Dolphin, Capt Cranmer, from London, lying at Baltimore in Maryland, the following Convicts, viz. Simon Pugh, about 5 ft. 6 in. high, black Hair, bald in mind, has little nose & blue inward leg, with wooden Leg, & is 28 years of Age.

Philip Cook, about 5 ft 10 in. high, has one very thick Leg, & is 30 years of Age.

James Coleson, much pocked, black Hair in a Sailors Dress, 26 yrs. old, 5 ft. 5 in. high.

James Anderson, who has lost the Use of one Hand, about 5 ft 3 in high, in Sailors Dress, & 32 years of Age.

Robert Baker, much pock marked, about 5 ft 10 in. high, 44 yrs. old, & has a red Jacket.

Whoever apprehends said Servants shall be paid 1 Pistole Reward for each, by Mr Glenan, at the Indian Queen in Phila.

Pa. Gazette. Aug. 18th. 1763.

1 Lun. Convicts in Balti.

Penna. Gazette, 1764.

To be disposed of, a young Servants & German Woman & his Wife, each 30 odd years of age, & a boy about 10 years old, arrived in the last Vessels from Holland. The man & his wife would willingly continue together. They understand house & Plantation work. Any person having occasion for such may apply for Satisfaction to Jno. Stout, at the Sugar House, in Strict Alley, between Chestnut & Walnut Sts, in Phila. Pa. Gazette, Feb. 3rd. 1764.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Talbot Co. Md. on the 21st of March last, a Convict Servant man, named Jno. Colwell, aged 30 yrs, about 5 ft. - 10 in. high, red hair & much freckled, which appears at first sight like marks of the small pox, he writes a good hand & has been used to keeping School. He had on when he went away, a dark brown Broadcloth Coat, a Snuff coloured Vest, & Virginia Breeches. Whoever secures the said Servant, so that the Owner may get him again, shall have 4 Dollars Reward, paid by John Sommers. Pa. Gazette, April 26th. 1764.

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redeemed from Ind. for Sale.

Just imported in the Snow Dove of York, Adam Williamson, Master, from Cork & to be sold by Joseph Sharlow, jun., At his store in Water St. near Walnut St. a Parcel of likely healthy Men & Women Servants, among the men are the following Tradesmen, viz. Ship Carpenters, Sailors, Millers, Cabinetmakers, Joiners, Shoemakers, Weavers, Masons, Trimmers,

Barbers, Buckle makers, Founders, Coopers, Hairers, Forgers & Tyers, the rest of the Men are Labourers.

Pa. Gazette, May 17th, 1764.

Just imported from England, in the Prince Gill, Thomas Little Master, now lying off Market St. Wharf, A Parcel of Men & Women Servants, whose times are to be disposed of on reasonable Terms, by Cunningham & Nesbit, or the Captain on Board. Pa. Gazette, May 31st, 1764.

School-master wanted.

There is a Vacancy for a Master in Dorchester Co. School in Md. Any person properly qualified, applying to the Visitors of said School, will meet with such Encouragement, as the Act of Assembly of said Province relating to Co. Schools, does give, viz £20. current Money, per annum, the Use of a Plantation, with a large Brick House thereon, together with the Benefit arising from the Scholars. Signed by Order, Wm. Gray, Register.

Pa. Gazette, July 19th, 1764.

Wanted.

To be sold A Servant Woman with Child, that has upwards of 3 Years to serve. The person she safely lived with will give her the Character of being honest & industrious, & only parts with her because of her being with Child, & for that Inconvenience she will be sold on reasonable Terms. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printers. Pa. Gazette, July 26th, 1764.

Just from London.

Just arrived in the Ship King of Prussia, James Robinson, Commander, from London, About 100 choice Palatine

Penna. Gazette, 1764.

are well, and all very nearly, white people, for lame of their redemption, among the said passengers on board, or to James Drinker, who have license to dispose of a parcel of white indented servants, arrived in said ship, viz, coopers, barbers, labourers, taylors, a blacksmith, a leather dresser, a house carpenter, a shoemaker, & a clock & watch maker.

Pa. Gazette. Oct. 11th. 1764.

[illegible] arrived in the Snow Bourdeaux, Hatch, Francis Donovan, Master. A Parcel of healthy Servants & Redemptioners, [illegible] Boys, among [illegible] Taylors, with a Blacksmith, Coopers, Bakers, Barbers, Carpenters &c, whose times are to be disposed of on Reasonable Terms by Christopher Marshall & James Eddy. [illegible]

Christopher Marshall.

[illegible] Earthern Ware to be sold by Christopher Marshall & James Eddy. Pa. Gazette. Oct. 11th, 1764.

This day arrived the Ship Boston, Capt. Matthew [illegible] from Rotterdam with passengers, Among whom are all kinds of Tradesmen, Labourers, & Young People, Men, Women, & Boys & Girls. Those who incline to supply themselves are desired to apply to Daniel Rumple, at his Store in Front St., or said Capt. Matthew [illegible] on board the Ship, now at an Anchor before Market St., where proper attendance will be given. Pa. Gazette. Nov. 7. 1764.

Palatines from Rotterdam for sale.

Phila. Oct. 10th, 1765. Sunday last Capt. Gray arrived here from Rotterdam, but last from Portsmouth, with Passengers.

Pa. Gazette, Oct. 10th, 1765.

Runaway Servant

Advertised as a Shoemaker.

Phila. Nov. 4th, 1765. Eight Dollars Reward. Runaway last night from the Subscriber, in Strawberry Alley, an Irish Servant Man, named John Harford, by trade a taylor, about 5 ft 7 in high, well set, of a dark complexion [illegible] Shaved cocked. The said servant has a stock on one of his shoulders, which he calls a Strawberry.) Whoever apprehends said servant & secures him so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, [illegible] paid by Thomas Lawrence.

Pa. Gazette, Oct. 10th, 1765.

70 Gold Coast Negroes for sale.

[illegible] 70 Gold Coast Slaves, of various Ages, & both Sexes, to be sold [illegible] Pa. Gazette, [illegible]

Enquiry after a Lost Husband. Magdalene Bayer

Enquiry after a lost child.

came into this Country last Fall with her husband Eckhard Beyer, & her brother Hans, Jan, but as she was sick, & sent amongst others to the Home provided for them, [illegible] the Merchants cruelty was so great as to sell her husband from her, but to whom or, to what Part of the Country, [illegible] she could not find out, and after [illegible] to sell her [illegible] from day, living in mean [illegible] near the Glass House, West New Jersey. These are [illegible] alive, & knows anything of the aforesaid Eckhard Beyer, or her brother, is desired to inform Nicholas Kistler, in Phila. who will take care to inform me thereof & will very much oblige the distressed,

Magdalene Beyer.

Pa. Gazette. July 11th. 1765.

Likely lads from 12 to 20 yrs. old, from Belfast for sale.

Just imported in the Ship Belfast Packet, from Belfast, [illegible] likely Lads, from 12 to 20 years of Age.

Pa. Gazette. April 24th. 1766.

[illegible] from the Subscriber, [illegible] about 23 or 24 years of Age.

N. B. — The said Servant ran away the 19th of

Servant, [illegible] February, from Joseph Johnson, & was brought home the 10th of April [illegible] & it is likely he will get [illegible] away before. He called his name John Noble, & [illegible] master [illegible] Pa. Gazette, [illegible] 1766.

Sold for [illegible] Albemarle, April 9th, 1766. Absconded from me, Vernice [illegible] the 5th inst., a [illegible] Man, [illegible] years old, [illegible] Hat, [illegible] Shoes, [illegible] Stockings, [illegible] Breeches, [illegible] Shirt, [illegible] Hat, [illegible] Stockings [illegible] Shoes, [illegible] Breeches [illegible] Shirt [illegible] Hat [illegible] Stockings [illegible] Shoes

Penn & heirs, have absolute power to enact & publish any laws whatsoever, for any End, appertaining to the Public State, Peace, or Safety of the said Country; according to their best discretion, by the assent of the Freemen, or to repeal, alter, them, or their Delegates, provided that the same Laws are not repugnant but agreeable to the Laws & Rights of England, excepting to pass & ordain the year [illegible] Bloomers, & repeal [illegible]. And if the said Laws [illegible] so ordained & published be disallowed by us, our heirs &c, inconsistent with the Sovereignty, or prerogative of us &c, or contrary to the Faith & Allegiance due to this Government, from Wm. Penn, or his heirs &c, thereupon any of the said Laws shall be adjudged to be void by us, our heirs &c. pp. 55 & 56.

Laws may be repealed,

From the Charter of Privileges, granted by William Penn, to the Inhabitants,

[illegible] shall be sworn or affirm, in [illegible] in the presence of [illegible] shall possess & enjoy [illegible] to [illegible] under the Civil Government, shall be in any Case, molested or prejudiced in his or their person or Estate, because of his or their conscientious persuasion or practice, nor be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, or to do or suffer any other act or thing contrary to their religious persuasion, pp. 61.

Liberty of conscience in Religion respected.

By the Act of 12th William Third, No bread or flour cask shall be made for transportation of lesser dimensions than fourty six gallons wine measure, viz, the half barrel not to exceed 31½ gallons, the barrel 63 gallons. p. 31.

By the Act, 4th of Queen Anne, 1705, to regulate Elections, the following was one of the Oaths of a person elected to the Assembly.

And I, A. B, do solemnly ... in the Presence of God ... declare that I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, there is not any Transubstantiation of the Elements of Bread & Wine into the Body & Blood of Christ, at or after the time of Consecration, & that the Adoration of the Virgin Mary ... is now and in the Church of Rome is superstitious & idolatrous ... [Thus no Catholics could be members of the Assembly] p. 73.

excluded from the Assembly.

By the Act of 4th George 1st, 1718, for the Relief of the Poor, it is provided to the End that the Money raised may not be consumed by sturdy beggars, that no person receiving Alms, or his wife & children except only children living at home, to have the care of their Parents, shall, upon the shoulder of the right sleeve of the upper garment, wear as badge, a large Roman P. with the first letter of the City or County's name, cut in red or blue cloth, under pain of having the relief withdrawn, or otherwise sent to the House of Correction, & whipped & kept at hard labor or dur[illegible] p. 111.

Roman P. as badge.

Constables in the state of Phila.

In the year Dr. Franklin arrived, (1723) it was enacted that no constable, or other officer, should be out in the streets of Phila. under penalty of 6 shillings.

p. 200.

Sec. gen. Assemblymen.

The fee, by the 9th of George 1st, 1723, for writing & recording the assignment of a servant, was 2s.

p. 266.

In 1724, it was enacted as follows; Whereas the constables, small stallions, mares & stallions running at large in the woods have very much degenerated the breed of horses; no stallion more than 18 mos. old, shall run at large, unless he be 13 hands high, from the ground to withers, reckoning 4 in. to the hand, p. 288.

Small stallions, not to run at large.

By the Act of 12th George 1st, (1726) all negroes were to be examined, whether sent here for capital offences, such forbidden to be landed, under penalty of £6. p. 356.

Negro felons, not to be landed.

And whereas it be found by experience that free negroes are an idle, slothful people, & often burthensome to the neighborhood, & afford ill examples to other negroes, therefore be it enacted that if any master set free a negroe, he shall be bound in the sum of £30, to secure the place of residence from damage, & until such recognizance is given, the negroe shall not be deemed free. Further, if any free negroe, able to work, shall misspend his or her time, & wander from place to place, the two nearest magistrates are required to bind out such negroe to service, from year to year. p. 337.

Emancipation discouraged.

free negroe, dealing with slave, whipped

If any free negroe, or mulatto, shall ... deal with any negroe or other slave, without leave, he shall make restitution to the party grieved, & be publickly whipped with twenty, not exceeding 21. No minister, pastor, or magistrate ... shall upon any pretence whatever join in marriage any negroe with any white person, under penalty of £100. And if any white man or woman shall cohabit with any negroe, under pretence of being married, such white shall forfeit, or pay 30 pounds, or be sold for a servant, not exceeding 7 years, & the children, if any, shall be put out to service, until they come to the age of 31 yrs. And the free negro, man or woman, so marrying to the white, shall become a slave during life. And a free negroe, man, or woman, shall commit fornication with a white person, or shall ... or be sold a servant for 7 years, & the child to be punished as the law in such cases directs. If any negroe be found absent from his masters house, without leave, after 9 a clock at night, he shall be whipt on his or her bare back, at cost of the master, not exceeding 10 lashes, by order of a justice. If found 10 miles from home, without written leave, & not known to be on owners business, to be whipped at owners charge, not exceeding 10 lashes, the taker up to receive 5s, ... to be paid by master. Ib. 859.

Cut after Sunset

the act, 11

negroes whipped found 10 m. from home

3. act of 13th George 1st, 1727, one of the requisites for being an Elector, is that he be a freeholder, have 50 Acres or more of land, 12 to be cleared.

Electors must have 50 A. of land,

[It will be seen by the Extracts, made from the Manuscript lists of Emigrants, to be found in the third volume, pp. 243, of these collections, that the servants coming with these emigrants, were to receive, at freedom, 50 Acres of land. The purpose of this provision was to make them electors as soon as possible.] p. 348.

40s. import duty on slaves.

By the 2nd. of George 2nd, 1729, 40s. a head import duty, was laid on every negroe landed, except such negroes as came with or were sent by their masters. p. 354.

Seller guilty not with child, or diseased, responsible,

By the Act of 16th. George 2nd, 1742, Every master, owner, or other person, who shall import & sell a servant, who at the time of such sale was [illegible] or [illegible] with child, or [illegible] or other diseases, as shall disable them from performing the duties of servants, the seller shall be liable to answer the purchaser for all damage sustained in consequence, p. 539.

Penna. Gazette. Extract. 1767.

Indentured. June 11th. 1767. Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Lancaster, an Irish Servant Man, named Dennis Cunningham by trade a Taylor has long black hair, intermixed with grey, he commonly wears it tied — he is much addicted to liquor & swears very hard his Common Cloaths are of the Lower Stoll Cloth, he is a tall Russian, five dollars reward paid by James Cultes.

Cloth. Dress of Irish Redemptioner.

Runaway from the subscriber, living near Hockessin Mill, in New Castle Co. province of Pen., a linnen weaver, named George Williams, ... he has, in the space of time he has been a taken in America, he may be apt enough to deceive any person who corrings him, & make them believe he is no runaway. Three pounds Reward, & when in Town. Ed. Marcuotin, Jun. Penna.

Penna. Gazette. Sept. 27, 1767.

New York, Sept. 24th. 767. The Ship Virginia Capt Spangen, arrived here last Wednesday night in 8 days from South Carolina, where he carried about 200 Irish Protestants to settle in the back parts of that province.

200 Irish Pts. to S. C.

Pa. Gazette. Oct. 1st. 1767.

Arrival of 200 young Germans.

Just passed for Rotterdam, in the Ship Oliver, Capt Kyske, 200 fine healthy young German Passengers. For terms apply to Jacob Ehrat, in Philad. or on board said Ship, now lying opposite Chestnut St.

Pa. Gazette. Oct. 8th. 767.

From Londonderry, the Ship Jupiter, James Morris, Master, will sail with the expedition, having part of her cargo already engaged. Apply to the Master on board, or to Wm. & Andw. Caldwell.

N. B. Certain Francis Johnson, who came over on redemption in said Ship from Londonderry, & has taken advantage of the liberty to go, for a few days, into the country, & has not yet paid his passage,

Penna. Gazette, 1768.

[illegible] desired immediately to come & settle for the same, for the said master will be under the necessity of advertizing him, with a description of his person & reward for taking him up.

Pa. Gazette, Nov. 3rd, 1768.

There still remains on board the Ship Betsey, Capt. [illegible], from Rotterdam, [illegible] their passages, & are now willing to serve, several families, willing to serve for their passages, for which time will be given, if required. For particulars, apply to Samuel Howell, in [illegible].

Pa. Gazette. Dec. 1st, 1768.

Forty Shillings Reward. Little Brittain Township, Lancaster Co. June, 1769.

Between the 6th & 7th day,
Mary Nowland ran away,
Her age I know not, but appears
To be at least full 20 years.
The same religion with the Pope,
Short neck, scarce room to fix a rope,
[illegible]
She's large & round from neck to hips,
Short, thick & clumsy in her jogs
As meat as any fattened hogs,
Upon her tongue she wears a brogue,
[illegible]
Old Gown she wore of calico,

Penna. Gazette. 1769.

Round cover her down to the [illegible],
Her petticoat was linsey bright
Striped up & down with blue & white,
Brown linen smock, & by your leave
She had a pair of whitened sleeves,
As I thought about two months ago,
She stole of gold, a full half joe.
Whoever takes her up, dont fail
To lay her fast in any jail;
They will be as a friend rewarded,
And as above shall be regarded,
Who brings them home, I will them give it,
Your humble servant, Abraham Emmit,

Pa. Gazette, June 22nd, 1769.

Sept. 4th, 1769. 40s. Reward.

The morning of the [illegible] day
My servant, John Hogg, ran away.
He came from Limerick the last [illegible],
His six feet, seven inches tall,
[illegible] nothing in [illegible] nothing old,
He loves Lady Mary with all his dear soul.

He reads very well & writes a good hand
And rattmetic does well understand,
& he can use the scrivener's tool,
He will incline to teach a school.
Whoever takes up this runaway serf
Will give my mind a great lift up,
And for his pains I'll pay, give

[illegible] Mary.

inclines to teach school.

Penna. Gazette. 1769. - 1770.

I am pounds & thank him while I live,
But I almost forgot to tell
In Shippensburg that I do dwell.
Robert Peters.

N.B. Said Servant is supposed, to have forged a receipt from Capt. Joseph Smith, for paying his passage into this country, & is thought to have forged a pass, with Sam. Perry, Esq. his name to it.
Pa. Gazette. Sept. 1st. 1769.

To be Sold, An English Servant Woman's Time, who has upwards of 4 yrs to serve, can perform all common Housework, & is very stout & healthy, but does not suit the employ for which she was intended in a Factoring Business. She is very expert of Lying in Town; the Purchase Money is Twelve Pounds none need apply but those that are willing to advance that sum. For further Particulars inquire of Thomas Mackaness, Corner of 4th & Vine St. Phila. Pa. Gazette. Jan. 11th. 1770.

Eng. woman servant. £14.

Escaped from the Township of Upper Dublin, in the Co. of Philadelphia, on the 3rd. of Jan. last, a certain Nicholas Simson, a School master, a sickly young Fellow, about 24 Years of Age, wears his hair tied behind, of a fairish Complexion, smooth face, little beard, little beard; a bashful Countenance, about 5 ft 10 in. high, wears mean clothes every Day, but every change his Dress, having other clothes with him & may appear in green Knit Breeches & a lappelled, Jacket mentioned.

Escaped servant.

little beard.

Lay aside his dress.

pocket of the same, he has sundry Recommendations with him from the Inhabitants where he has kept School, from the Inhabitants of Upper Dublin not knowing at the time of his Departure the Fact for which the said Vinson is accused & that Justice may take place, I do hereby promise the Reward of Ten Pounds to any Person who shall apprehend the Vinson & bring him to the Subscriber in Upper Dublin Township, & reasonable charges,

Robert M'Dowell.

Pa. Gazette, Feb. 15th. 1770.

D Dollars Reward, Ran away from the Subscriber last Sunday morning, an indented servant man, named James Raymond Gordon, about 26 years of age, pretty [illegible] hair, tied behind, [illegible] by trade a weaver, a [illegible] feet 5 or 6 inches high, black hair tied behind, speaks the Scotch language [illegible] very much. He is suspected to be in company with a woman, whom he calls his wife, Mary Gordon, alias Mary Hill, much addicted to drink, & a great liar.

E. [illegible], Goldsmith, Int. St. [illegible]

Pa. Gazette, April, [illegible] 1770.

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hair, tied behind,

Portuguese servant man.

hair tied,

D Dollars Reward, Ran away the 21st inst. from the Subscriber, living in Georgetown, Kent Co. Md., a Portuguese servant man, named Anthony Rosa, about 5 ft. 5 in. high, of a dark complexion, & very meagre look, speaks with strange English, & wears his hair tied, by trade a shoemaker, [illegible] a person of such appearance was seen near Lower Ferry on Schuylkill on Monday the 21st inst. he

Penna. Gazette. 1771-

that it is likely he may be in or about this city.

Richard Wright.

Pa. Gazette, June. 13th. 1771.

350 people & Palatines.

Philad. Nov. 7th, 1771. The Ship Tyger, George Jamieson, commander, is just arrived from Cowes & Rotterdam, with 350 Freights of Palatines, all in good health, says passage &c to be paid to Willing & Morris, & the Ship rides at anchor in the River Delaware, near their wharff.

Baggage & Goods

The Baggage of some of the Palatines that came in the Minerva, Capt. Arnot, is remaining on board the ship, & the owners are desired to apply as above. - There are some charges on it, coming down from Germany & Cowes, which must be paid to Willing & Morris, before said Baggage is delivered. Pa. Gazette, Nov. 21st. 1771.

Whereas a certain Joseph M'Min, & Mary, his son, aged on skill, about five yrs old, came on on redemption in the Dos Ville, Capt. Menzies, from Dublin, on Liverpool, & on the passenger not ability to the owners of the vessel for their redemption money, we gave the said M'Min liberty to go to the country, in order that he might procure the money, or solution in good values in 21 days, & leave the said Mary, his wife in town, but she absconded soon after his departure. Said M'Min is about 50 years of age, has a wart in his neck, & is dressed with his mature, &

wears a buckskin jacket, & an old great coat, a weaver by trade. — Mary his wife is about 40 years of age, she & [illegible] are very [illegible] & smart, with [illegible]

Redemptioner

have an [illegible] have a right to a place in Pennsylvania country, Cumberland Co, but were obliged to leave it on account of the Indian War. Who ever takes up the above named persons, & secures them in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that the money be recovered, shall have the

the country before, & had to leave on account of Indians.

[illegible]

[illegible] Pennsylvania, April [illegible], 1772. [illegible] he was [illegible] he sold [illegible] Co., [illegible] & [illegible] in [illegible] & other transported in the [illegible] country [illegible] a paper, died about 8 days after his arrival, dies in [illegible] & twenty hundred pounds in Bank [illegible] & Williamsburg, 50 Guineas were found in his possession. From some [illegible] found about him, it appears to have been one of the greatest miserable that ever [illegible] — he had [illegible] of a most genteel [illegible], [illegible], it would [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]. Pa. Gazette. April [illegible], 1772.

Servant girl

[illegible] Boston, Nov. [illegible] 1771. Thereas Betty [illegible] aged [illegible] of Ireland, [illegible] arrived at [illegible] Ship [illegible], [illegible] Philadelphia, as a servant. If the said young girl be

notified to come & receive a part of her fortune, [illegible] comes she is desired to return home to the [illegible] her by her Father, [illegible]. [illegible] Particulars, enquire of the Printers hereof.

Pa. Gazette, April [illegible], 1772.

IMMIGRATION FOR THE YEAR.

LARGE DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ARRIVALS.

The table below was compiled by order of the Commissioners of Emigration. It exhibits the number of immigrants landing at Castle Garden during November, and from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 of this year, as well as their nativity. There is a large decrease from the number which arrived during the previous ten years, and the falling off has been greater as the year approaches its close.

Places of Nativity.	Arrivals. Nov. 1874.	Arrivals. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1874.
Austria	126	1,317
Australia	7	25
Africa	2	19
British America	..	4
Belgium	24	237
Bohemia	357	3,189
Canada	8	99
China	..	6
Denmark	105	3,238
East India	1	24
England	1,018	19,156
France	171	2,532
Germany	3,311	39,992
Greece	3	25
Hungary	59	752
Holland	34	1,382
Ireland	1,499	40,314
Isle of Man	4	102
Japan	..	1
Italy	252	4,932
Iceland	..	16
Luxemburg	4	362
Malta	..	10
Norway	25	3,568
New-Brunswick	1	16
Portugal	2	15
Roumania	..	1
Russia	780	7,320
Switzerland	113	2,312
Scotland	203	5,287
Sweden	181	4,065
Spain	4	52
South America	1	3
Turkey	2	22
United States	275	2,957
Wales	121	1,826
West India	1	22
Nova Scotia	1	57
Mexico	..	1
New-Providence	..	4
Total	8,705	145,362

IMMIGRATION and COMMERCE

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

DEFECTS IN THE LAWS GOVERNING TRADE WITH CANADA—NEEDED CHANGES IN THE LAWS RESPECTING THE FISHERIES AND IMMIGRATION —EXPORT STATISTICS UNTRUSTWORTHY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has the following statement of immigration by countries, ethnologically grouped for the four fiscal years from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874:

Countries ethnologically grouped.	Year ended June 30, 1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Total.
England, Scotland, Wales	85,455	84,894	89,482	61,999	321,830
Ireland	57,439	68,732	77,344	53,707	257,222
Teutonic: Germany, Austria, Netherlands	88,431	147,200	159,247	97,623	492,501
Scandinavian: Sweden, Norway, Denmark	22,132	28,575	35,481	19,178	105,366
Latin: Belgium, Switzerland, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal	9,833	18,860	28,361	21,694	78,748
Slavonic: Russia, Poland	1,208	2,641	4,898	5,755	14,502
Chinese	7,135	7,788	20,292	13,776	48,991
British North American Provinces	47,082	40,176	37,871	32,960	158,089
Spanish and Portuguese Colonies: Mexico, South America, Cuba, Porto Rico	1,218	1,500	1,760	1,536	6,014
All other countries	1,417	4,440	5,667	5,111	16,635
Total immigrants	321,350	404,806	459,803	313,339	1,499,298

* 16,042 of this number were reported as from "Great Britain, not specified."

REGULATIONS OF OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

Although the published statements of the Bureau in regard to the whole foreign trade of the country, and particularly of our exports by water, are nearly accurate, yet it has hitherto been found impracticable, if not impossible, to obtain full returns of merchandise exported to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The fact, long known and deplored, is the more to be regretted now, when our commercial relations with the Dominion of Canada excite much discussion, and will soon, no doubt, engage the serious attention of the Senate of the United States. The returns from several Custom houses on the Canadian border are necessarily defective, owing to the want of legislation requiring persons exporting merchandise by land-conveyance to file full manifests of such merchandise and produce with the collector of the customs-district on the border, across which the articles pass into the foreign country, as is now required in the case of all exports to foreign countries in vessels.

The act of Feb. 10, 1820, provides that

Before a clearance shall be granted for any vessel bound to a foreign place, the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo on board of such vessel shall deliver to the Collector manifests of the cargo, or the parts thereof shipped by them respectively, and shall verify the same by oath or affirmation; and such manifests shall specify the kinds and quantities of the articles shipped by them respectively, and the value of the total quantity of each kind of articles; and such oath or affirmation shall state that such manifest contains a full, just, and true account of all articles laden on board of such vessel by the owners, shippers or consignors respectively, and that the values of such articles are truly stated according to their actual cost, or the values which they truly bear at the port and time of exportation.

It will be observed that the above stringent clause does not extend to railway cars, which in 1820 were unknown, and consequently unspecified in the act above referred to, nor to other land vehicles, which have long been used in the transportation of merchandise across the Canadian border.

The defective character of these returns having long been known the undersigned took occasion during the past Summer to more thoroughly investigate the cause, with a view to its removal, personally visiting the chief border ports on both sides of the line from Quebec to Chicago, consulting with our collectors and consuls as well as with the Canadian authorities. Careful inquiry developed the fact that nearly all the produce and merchandise which are exported to Canada, of which full and correct returns are not made to this bureau, cross the border at St. Albans and Island Pond in the customs districts of Vermont, and at Suspension Bridge in the district of Niagara. The customs-officers at those places do all that is possible, under the present defective legislation, to obtain the kinds, quantities, and values of the articles transported in railway carriages to ports in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

After consultation with the customs authorities of Canada in Quebec and Montreal, and also with consuls of the United States, the undersigned proceeded to Ottawa, where he made arrangements with the Commissioner of Customs of the Dominion for an interchange of the detailed statements of imports into each country from the other for the past fiscal year, and for a similar interchange of quarterly statements in future. This interchange will prove advantageous to Canada as well as to this country, for the reason that Canadian statements of exports to the United States are far less than our returns of imports show them to be; for it is evident that the imports into each from the other are the more accurate, because the customs officers of both countries are constantly on the alert to see that no dutiable merchandise crosses the border without paying its prescribed impost.

From the detailed statements by provinces and ports, as well as by articles and values, prepared by the Commissioner of Customs of the Dominion, the undersigned has been able to add to the stated value of articles embraced in the returns of Collectors of Customs of the districts of Vermont and Niagara the official figures obtained from Canada, which figures are published in the Statement of Domestic Exports, contained in the Annual Report of the Bureau, on Commerce and Navigation for the fiscal year 1874, and also in the monthly report for August, 1874.

The total value of the articles omitted as above-stated amounts, in the fiscal year, 1874, to $10,209,059*, Canadian or specie values, and to $11,424,066 in United States currency, computed at the average premium on gold in that year.

The export of specie in the same period amounts to $3,619,568, as appears by the statements of this Bureau, while the Canadian imports show but $2,235,987; the former sum is, however, believed to be correct, the figures having been furnished by the agent of the express company which conveyed the specie to Montreal, and verified by the undersigned.

In reciting the foregoing facts, the undersigned takes occasion to state that the fault does not wholly, or even chiefly, rest with the transportation companies, whose principal officers, on the contrary, profess a willingness to aid the Bureau in the collection of full and accurate data in regard to our exports to Canada, but is due to the neglect of the shippers or consignors of merchandise to furnish full information as to the kinds, quantities, and values of the articles so shipped to Canada, and upon whom, it is hereby recommended, a penalty for such neglect should be imposed.

The subject is respectfully submitted for your consideration, with the recommendation that it be brought to the attention of Congress for such legislation as may be deemed expedient and necessary; legislation which, while calculated to remedy the defect above indicated,

will not place unnecessary obstructions to freedom of commercial intercourse.

DEFECTIVE LEGISLATION RESPECTING TRADE, THE FISHERIES, AND IMMIGRATION.

Among other defects in existing laws, which render it difficult to obtain full and accurate statistics, may be mentioned those under which it is sought to collect and publish information pertaining to the following subjects.

I. The coastwise movement of vessels of the United States.

II. The products of the fisheries taken by American vessels and fishermen and brought into the United States.

III. The immigration into and emigration from the United States.

I. *Coasting Trade.*—The published statistics of the coastwise navigation include only partial movements of vessels which may come within the provisions of the act of Feb. 18, 1793, requiring entry or clearance to be made under certain circumstances; as, for instance, if the vessel has foreign goods on board above a certain value and under certain conditions, or enters from or clears for a port in another great coasting district. Since these movements comprise but a small portion of the trade from port to port in the United States, it will be readily seen that the statements published by the Bureau embrace but a small part of the coastwise tonnage movement.

II. *Fisheries.*—With respect to products of the fisheries, taken by American vessels and fishermen, collectors are able to furnish official returns of the catch of those vessels only which, by the act of 1793, above mentioned, are required to make entry on their return from a fishing voyage; as, for instance, vessels licensed for carrying on the fisheries returning from a voyage under a license to touch or trade at a foreign place. It is impossible, therefore, to obtain, under the present laws, accurate data in regard to the products of fish taken in the waters on our coast, which form the principal part of that important maritime industry.

The statements of this industry published by the Bureau are mainly collected in the few Customs districts from which returns are received by the personal efforts of the collectors, unaided by the requirements of law.

III. *Immigration and Emigration.*—The statistics of immigration are derived from the manifests filed in the Custom-houses of the country by masters of vessels, in pursuance of Section 12, act of March 3, 1855. Since this provision of law is not construed to extend to cars and other land-vehicles, the same difficulty is experienced in regard to the immigration into the United States through the northern border ports from Canada, and from Europe through Canada, as has already been indicated with respect to exports to Canada in railway cars.

The importance of such legislation as will enable the bureau to obtain, with greater accuracy, the details of this influx of persons of foreign birth will appear when it is stated that the immigration into the United States through the district of Huron alone exceeds that of any port in the United States except New-York. By assiduous and earnest effort on the part of the bureau, the officers of customs on the northern border have been induced to give to the subject their personal attention, and have succeeded in obtaining, with approximate accuracy, the number of alien passengers who enter the United States in cars through their respective districts.

With regard to emigrants, or passengers departing from the United States, the only provision of law requiring lists of them to be filed with collectors is Section 4, act of July 4, 1864, which has been construed to extend only to American vessels. Hence, information in relation to passengers or emigrants departing by cars or foreign vessels can only be obtained through the personal efforts of the collectors of the various ports, unaided by law. As the number of emigrants from the United States has of late largely increased, taking passage, as they do, chiefly in foreign steamships, the efforts to obtain, with approximate accuracy, the number of departures have been attended with great difficulty.

The foregoing defects in legislation are also submitted for the consideration and action of Congress. The importance of being able to obtain and publish accurate statements on the above subjects induces a hope that Congress will, at an early day, give them such attention as will result in providing effectual remedies for the important defects above indicated.

STATISTICS OF EXPORTS TO CANADA UNTRUSTWORTHY.

It may not be improper in this connection to refer to the difficulties, not arising from defective legislation, of obtaining with accuracy the ultimate destination or foreign market of all domestic produce exported from the United States. Although the eleventh section of the act of Feb. 10, 1820, before cited, explicitly requires that "the master and the owners, shippers, and consignors of the cargo shall state, upon oath or affirmation, to the collector the foreign port or country in which such cargo is truly intended to be landed," it is found to be impracticable to enforce this law in all cases. These difficulties, therefore, cannot be said to arise from defective legislation, but rather from various causes, among which are the exigencies of our growing commerce and the innovations upon the ancient courses of trade made by ocean steam transportation and the daily knowledge of the state of distant foreign markets afforded by the submarine and other telegraphs.

In many cases, the exporter clears his vessel and goods for some convenient port, accessible or in the direct route to several markets. The vessel is met on her arrival with orders by telegraph, or otherwise, to proceed to the market deemed most advantageous for the sale of her cargo. Many vessels are reported from the principal ports as cleared for Queenstown and Gibraltar "for orders," and no other destination of the goods being known at the time of the clearance they are necessarily returned and appear in the printed reports of the Bureau as exports to Ireland and to Gibraltar, respectively. Large amounts of breadstuffs, cotton, and petroleum thus appear as exports to countries in which they are never landed.

The following are the totals of domestic exports to Ireland and to Gibraltar during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, and the principal articles exported to those places:

To Ireland—1874.	Value.	*To Gibraltar*—1874.	Value.
Total value	$43,569,655	Total value	$2,519,883
Principal articles:		Principal articles:	
Indian corn	10,667,997	Illuminating oil	1,438,472
Wheat	25,903,529	Spirits	60,724
Wheat flour	285,244	Tobacco, and manufactures of	809,070
Cotton, unmanufd.	3,855,303		

It also appears that, during the year ended June 30, 1871, there were exported from the United States to Belgium, 17,384,693 gallons of refined petroleum, valued at $4,295,637. The published trade statements of Belgium for the year 1871 (a period six months later) give the imports for consumption into that country from all foreign countries as 13,618,000 kilograms of "oil other than for table use," valued at 14,980,000 francs, or 4,289,000 gallons,* $2,996,000 (United States measure and value), which, from the high price per gallon, would appear to include a considerable amount of oil other than petroleum. As the population of Belgium in 1872 was but a little over five millions (5,021,336), the country abounding in coal, which is mined far in excess of consumption and thus affording cheap illuminating material, is would appear that the bulk of the petroleum exported from this country to Belgium is merely transhipped at Antwerp, and forwarded to the interior markets of the Continent. These exports would appear to be largely in excess of the demand of the markets of the countries specified, especially those to Gibraltar.

EXPORTS CREDITED TO COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY DO NOT GO.

The difference between the declared exports to certain countries and those reported as received into those countries is more clearly exemplified by the following statement:

Table showing the quantity of Indian Corn and Petroleum exported from the United States to Ireland, taken from the United States accounts, as compared with the imports of the same articles into the principal ports of Ireland from all countries, taken from the British Trade Reports for the periods specified.

Articles.	*Unit of Quantity.*	Imported at the principal ports of Ireland from all foreign countries during the two years ended June 30, 1873.	Exported from the United States to Ireland during the two years ended June 30, 1873.
Indian corn	Bushels	23,877,766	27,105,930
Petroleum	Gallons	1,877,474	13,961,768

The peculiarities pointed out with reference to the destination of our exports from oceanic ports obtain in a marked degree with respect to our domestic products which seek the markets of Europe through the Canadian provinces on our northern border. To investigate this subject more fully the undersigned visited Chicago and made particular inquiries, not only of the officers of customs and the Secretary of the Board of Trade, but of the principal shippers, and ascertained that the grain and flour, as well as a large part of the provisions which the returns from the Custom-house of that port indicate were shipped to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec were really purchased on Canadian account and shipped in great part to Montreal. The names of consignees in the last-named city were obtained with a view of instituting further inquiries in regard to the ultimate destination of the breadstuffs. In the further prosecution of this inquiry the fact has been established that nearly the whole of the Indian corn, or maize, and flour and the greater part of the grain shipped from the upper

* While omissions of such magnitude are shown in our exports to Ontario and Quebec, it is instructive to notice that the published statements of the Bureau in regard to the exports to the maritime provinces of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, nearly the whole of which are transported in vessels, substantially agree with those of the Dominion, thus confirming the statement that the omission of full returns is owing to defective legislation in regard to transportation by land-carriage.

lake ports, which are returned to and published by this Bureau as exports to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, find a market in Europe, while a part of the grain is first manufactured into flour, in which state it reaches the same destination.

The following table will illustrate the facts above stated:

Statement of domestic breadstuffs exported from the ports of Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Milwaukee, Wis., Port Huron, Mich., and Toledo, Ohio, to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Dominion of Canada, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874.

	Chicago, Ill.		Detroit, Mich.	
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian corn, bush..	2,641,294	$1,270,302	505,028	$293,292
Wheat, bush.....	4,804,972	5,579,712	30,658	47,322
Wheat flour, bbls..	24,916	129,061	7,614	61,029
Other breadstuffs..	.....	40,456	.....	182,602
Total value...	.....	$7,019,531	.....	$584,245

	Milwaukee, Wis.		Port Huron, Mich.	
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian corn, bush..	187,727	$99,756	329,403	$179,673
Wheat, bush.....	3,064,633	3,848,431	99,366	134,258
Wheat flour, bbls..	1,381	7,875	48,495	372,622
Other breadstuffs..	.....	1,736	.....	42,716
Total value...	.....	$3,957,798	.....	$729,269

	Toledo, Ohio.		Totals.	
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian corn, bush..	1,458,867	$756,951	5,122,819	$2,599,974
Wheat, bush.....	478,175	651,296	8,177,804	10,211,019
Wheat flour, bbls..	.....	.....	82,316	570,587
Other breadstuffs..	.....	.....	.....	267,510
Total value...	.....	$1,388,247	.....	$13,679,090

Out of 7,418,711 bushels of Indian corn, or maize, exported to the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, 7,366,727 bushels were exported from the ports of Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, and Port Huron to the provinces named. It also appears from the Canadian statistical reports that during this period there were exported from the Dominion of Canada to foreign countries 6,242,976 bushels of Indian corn, not the produce of the Dominion; hence it is fair to presume that it was the produce of the United States. As only 226 bushels of Indian corn were imported into the United States from the Dominion during the year, it would appear that but little, if any, of the large amount exported by the route indicated was reimported into the country or went into consumption in Canada, but that it was transported to transatlantic markets. That this corn was shipped to foreign markets via the Saint Lawrence River is indicated by the fact that if it were transported from Canada across our territory and shipped to foreign countries from the ports of Portland, Boston, or New-York, it would appear in our account of the in-transit trade, but that account for the year under consideration fails to show that any Indian corn was received from Canada in transit for foreign countries. So far as the published statements of the Bureau show the volume and value of domestic exports, they are as accurate as the existing laws under which they are compiled will admit; but for the reasons just given they do not contain that information which would be desired in any critical examination, with a view to trace the course of trade, or determine the foreign markets in which our domestic products enter into consumption.

It would be interesting to know with accuracy what foreign countries absorb the vast volume of our domestic products, and the lack of this information is much to be regretted.

The published statements of commercial statistics lose half their value if they do not enable the inquirer to trace commodities from their places of production to the places of their consumption. It is hoped that such inquiries may be facilitated by inducing foreign countries to keep accurate accounts of the producing countries of the commodities entering into consumption in their various markets, as is now attempted to be done by this Bureau with respect to commodities imported from foreign countries.

*The gallon of petroleum is computed at seven pounds weight.

Mr. Beecher just now is serving as a great moral lesson to the country, but a recent side incident in his many troubles illustrates in a smaller way, and curiously, the drift of our social progress in the way of the economy of living. Every day our social life is more closely knit together and interwoven, and that interlacing is for the general good and protection. It will be remembered that a stranger a few days since attempted to pass on him a check for two hundred dollars, asking, with some piteous story, that it be cashed as a matter of charity and mercy. Mr. Beecher, it seems, has in his private house one of the district alarm-telegraph boxes recently introduced. Suspecting a fraud, Mr. Beecher's son touched the police call while his father kept the man talking in the parlor about his dead mother and the other items of his distressful tale. In some two or three minutes the detectives were in the house and the criminal arrested. This little incident reveals how every year our daily life is becoming more and more thoroughly organized, and how that organization tends to the safety of society. We dispense more and more with human service and gain in human aid. Personal slavery, the first form of service in the course of history, gave way to the hire of the labor for life, then for a term, and now that, in turn, is giving way to payment for work done by special contract, and it seems probable that before long we shall be able to pay in the most minute detail for each act or item of work, and thus we are nearing a healthy solution of the labor question. When the workman is paid, not for his time, which he may use or waste for his employer, but by the exact measure of his work done, we arrive at some satisfactory basis for an adjustment of the relations of capital and labor.

Personal

Labor for a term of years.

Phila. Press, Jan 18, 1875.

Pushing in America,

June 10th, 1875. "Is the yellow" asked a girl lately hired from the North of Ireland, about the clock. This magical "speaking" of the clock would be a year ago perhaps does yet among the common people of all races in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The clock.

The following, I find by Grayson, to be old English Provincialisms current in Pennsylvania as early as the Revolutionary Era.

"Huckster - 'Not a maple or one bit or twas a bad fair,' p.36. This word, spelt "Huckster" is in all our dictionaries, but it is more in common use in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, for a small table in country produce than anywhere else.

"Body coat" for frock coat. "The coat I made to wear was cut for Dan Dooley, an honest, worthy a jacket." p. 75.

"If for that." "Why then Dennis and ye lands, for it is it ye want this mornin." p. 54.

"Look" for nothing for. "Is I had Dan three sacks o' gold, I would hand a leave." p. 55.

"Dear knows" for God knows. "I thought at first the 's no shared he was coming, for dear knows, he wanted it." p. 74.

"Dear knows, it's a wonder ye wasn't drowned." p. 122.

"Bew!, Phoebe!, its like the cows lay downwards." p. 28. Perhaps a common saying in Phila Co. in 1850, perhaps not.

"Hoult" for holt, for hold, & "to do" for "a do". "By a date to do. Here, I said hoult o' dis," said Jenny, p. 126.

"Elements" for the air or the space above the earth generally.

The Collegians — Vocabulary in Penna.

"They say if it [the world] wasn't round, we'd soon be done for. We couldn't keep a foothold upon it at all, only to go flying through the elements, the devil take us!" p. 142.

The ms. section of Lewis's Thos. Hawkins Journal, written in Phila. in 1776 & earlier, has "I've not heard a noise in the elements", &c.

"Thursday week" & "last week Tuesday", "Hell, help Damnit put off them gates, we'll have 'em playing over Mile Hanging ground as they did o' Thursday week." p. 235-6.

Many Philadelphians say Thursday for Tuesday,

"Cubbert go get board." "[illegible] I'm cubbert, I suppose." p. 243. "Many Germans, still say 'cubbert', while a corresponding class of the English say 'cubbard'."

Groceries for "sugar, tea &c. I haven't a farthing of groceries in the house, girl, except I went for em." p. 243.

Pennsylvania Gazette. 1772.

"Phila. July 7th, 1772. Runaway yesterday morning from the subscriber, a servant man, named Stephens Grove, by trade a blacksmith, about 23 yrs. of age, the front part of his head nearly shaved, wears a brown wig, black bow leg'd breeches. He carries simply an iron plate worker. &c. &c. July 16th. 1772.

brown wig

black bow

Servants from Waterford.

Just arrived in the Brig Dorcas, Capt Curtis, from Waterford, a Parcel of healthy Men & Women, Boys & Girls, Servants, amongst which are Sawyers, Coopers, Weavers, Tailors, & Taylors, whose Time are to be disposed of by Joshua Fisher & Sons, or the Captain on board the said Brig, lying off the Drawbridge. Sept. 10th, 1772.

Indented Servant.

Dauphin County, Ran away from the subscriber, living at Peter Dellom's Ferry, on Susquehanna, an Irish indented Servant man, named John Carter, about 23 or 4 years of age, with black hair & red beard, takes horse with him, had a colt - a great sorrel horse & bay horse. John Cooper. Aug. 24th, 1772.

Irish servants for sale.

Just arrived on board the Brig Connolly, Alexander Caine, Master, from Ireland, a Number of likely healthy Men Servants, among whom are Taylors, Barbers, Joiners, Weavers, Shoemakers, Labourers, &c. &c., whose Indentures are to be disposed of by Caldwell & Wilson, or the Master on board the said Ship, off Market St. wharf. Oct. 21st, 1772.

Servants from Rotterdam.

Philad. Jan. 12th, 1773. Just arrived from Rotterdam, a Parcel of healthy Servants to be Sold, on board the Brig Morning Star, Capt Geo. Dempster. For terms apply to said Master, or Enoch Story, Baker. Jan. 13th, 1773.

50 convicts & servants from Dublin for Balt.

Williamsburg. Jan. 21st, 1773. We hear that a Brig, from Dublin, for Baltimore, with 150 indented Servants & Convicts on board

[illegible] are more than the Death of York Town, & that a Deal, which cost the Lives of about 10 of the People who went above in her, Four men & a Woman have been taken who are related in York Gaol, but it is thought that by the time all the rest have found means to make their escape from the Fort, the Captain & the Dog & equal off for his Life, lied in the Woods, probably, of the Last Extremer.

Feb. 10th, 1773.

Runaway, the 28th of Feb. last, from the Subscriber, an English servant man, named John White. The other bundled to shuffle, may be some of the rest of the gaming. I think he will wear them & sell his own to get money, for he is a grand cheat, he was a Servant in Md., & run from thence to his Friends & running away has been kept a servant these ten years, & scarcely with his victuals at his best, for when he is affronted he will pretend to be sick or lame, & will not do any thing for several days, he carried his cow in a sling for 3 or 4 weeks before he went away & said it was lame, but he had no use for it, but was given to use it, when he thought it could obtain him, I think he will try to pass as an object of charity & go a begging. Whoever secures said servant, & brings him home, shall have Ten Shillings & Expences toward, & no charge paid by Carter Lewis, March 6th, 1773.

Just arrived in the Ship Betsey from Bristol, a number

[illegible] is a [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] by an [illegible] away.

[illegible] a lad.

Servants, amongst whom are various sorts of tradesmen, farmers, & some healthy well looking lads, used to the care of horses, & other services about home, whose times of service agreeable to indenture, are disposed of by Thomas Clifford & Son. May 12th, 1773.

Chester, April 24th, 1773. The time of a servant man, who has 5 years & near six months to serve, a Taylor by trade, who is an excellent workman in every branch of that business, is aged 24 years of age, & wants to get a master that follows his trade all the year round. The reason wanting to buy is desired to apply to John Ellis. Exeter. May 9th, 1773.

New York, May 4th, 1773. Some time ago, one Sarah Hilton, who attended upon the Ld. Vice Fermon, sister to Lady Grosvenor, & maid of Honor to the Queen, having found means to be admitted into one of the royal apartments, took occasion to break open a cabinet & filched it of many valuable jewels. For which she was apprehended, tried & condemned to die, but through the gracious interposition of her mistress, her sentence was softened into a transportation. She accordingly, in the fall of 1771 was landed in Maryland, where she was exposed to sale, & purchased by Mr. W. Devall, of Bush Creek, Frd. Co. After a short residence in that place, she very secretly decamped & escaped into Virginia, travelled through that colony, through North & South Carolina, when at a convenient distance from Mr. Devall, she had assumed the title of the

Gazette. 1773.

Princess Susanna Carolina Matilda, pronouncing herself to be an opn Sister to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, She had carried with her clothes that served to cover the deception, had secured a part of the jewels, to other Effects her Majesty's future, respects had proved so fatal to her; she travelled from one gentleman's house to another under these pretensions, & made astonishing impressions in many places, affecting the mode of royalty that many, had the honour to kiss her hand, to some she promised preferments, to others pecuniary, high propositions of all kinds in the Treasury, In short she acted her part so plausibly as to persuade the credulity she was an Impostor, In vain did many sensible gentlemen in these parts accost them selves & blood & make a proper example of her, or at least avoid her contributions from some persons of the highest rank in the Southern Colonies, out of hearty, & caused the entertainment advertisement, & that both Mr. Fenwick Sailing at Charles town, raising a loud hue & cry for her Serene highness, but the lady had made an excursion a few miles to a neighboring plantation, for which place the messenger set out, when the gentleman who brought us this information left Charlestown. How distressing is to be said a lady of this spotted pedigree & pretensions thus surprised into the hands of her inexorable enemies.

Advertisement.

Bush Creek, Fred. Co. Md. Oct. 11th. 1771. Ran away

Penna Gazette, 1773. Acts of Assembly of Penna 1775

from the subscriber, a convict servant maid, named Sarah Wilson, but has changed her name to Lady Susanna Caroline Matilda, which made the public believe that she was his Majesty's sister, has a blemish in her right eye, black rolled hair, stoops in the shoulders, makes a common practice of writing & marking her cloathes with a crown & a B. Whoever secures the said servant woman, or takes her home, [illegible] shall receive [illegible] dollars & charges. Wm. Devall.

N.B. [illegible] Michael Dillon [illegible] in the city of Phila. & from thence to Charlestown, for the said Woman.

A true Copy. Wm. Devall

Pa. Gazette, May 19. 1772

Laws, rules & resolves of the Province of Pennsylvania, carefully compared with the Originals and an Appendix containing such rules & orders, relative to Property as are Original, altered & repealed, with the Royal Proprietary, Gov & Borough Charters, &c. Published by order of Assembly. Phila. Printed & sold by Hall & Sellers in Second St. between Chest & Walnut. 1775.

Servants not to be sold out of this Government on [illegible] capital crime, under penalty of £10. — [illegible] the same as in the Statute entitled 1700. also penalties for running away, & concealing servants, & reward for taking them up, [illegible] dealing, all as claimed in 1775 as in 1742. pp. 7-8.

Act to prevent sickly vessels. the same. p. 12.

[illegible] dimensions of Bear Castle the same. p. [illegible]

marriage — Servants not to marry &c. the same, p. 18.

" — Law concerning liberty of conscience the same. p. 23.

poles & negroes — Trial of negroes the same. p. 43.

Against importation of Indian slaves, the same. p. 46.

negro indy. — Negroes to wear a badge, the same. p. 47.

negroes. — Act for the better regulating of Negroes, the same as in 1726. p. 143.

Supplement to the Clandestine Marriage Act, the same as in 1729. p. 156.

penally for importing convicts — Act against importing convicts, or penally for, the same as in 1729. pp. 158-62.

The Act enabling religious societies of Protestants, to receive lands, or buying grounds, churches, houses of worship, schools &c. the same as in 1706.

Act in regard to religious societies purchasing lands. — Whereas Protestant religious societies have purchased small pieces of land & built on them churches, houses of worship, school houses, & erected burying grounds, the trustees or some of them have afterwards changed their religious opinions, & attempted to convert the property to other uses, the Act confirms to the use of the property to the religious societies to whom it was originally bought. p. 168.

Passed 1730.

This is the only legislation respecting Schools which I find in the Acts of Pennsylvania up to 1775. Probably the chief reason against the establishment of public schools in Penna. consisted in the various & distinct origin of people that inhabited it. The Quakers, the Germans, the Irish (who were mostly protestants)

[the other subjects of Great Britain established schools, so far as any were established, more or less in connection with their respective church establishments; or the individuals, from in the same neighbourhood joined a teacher for a given time, for their common use.]

By the act of 1771, servants from Europe acquired a legal settlement in the place where they lived one year, and had rights to relief as paupers. p. 219.

Cumberland Co. Irish names.

In the erection of Cumberland Co. in 1749, it was enacted that Robert McCoy, Benj. Chambers, David Magaw, James McIntire, John McCormick, or trustees for erecting the court house & prison. 1. 231.

In 1749, an Act, prohibiting the importation of Germans & other passengers in too great numbers, in any one vessel, was passed. It provides that no master of a vessel shall import any greater number of passengers in any ship or other vessel, than such vessel shall be well provided with good & wholesome meat, drink & other necessaries for passengers & others, during the whole voyage, & shall have room therein to contain for every grown person, or passenger of the age of 15 years or upwards at least 6 ft. in length & one ft. 6 in. in breadth, and if under the age aforesaid, to contain the same length & breadth, or every two such passengers, under penalty of £10.

The act also provides that the Captain shall report to the Register General, on oath, the Christian & surnames of passengers, for the benefit of heirs, under penalty of £100. p. 223 4.

By the Act of 1700, for preventing accidents by fire, & for suppressing idleness, drunkenness & other ill practices, it is provided, that if any person shall be present in a horse race, or shooting-match, or any game, without the Governor's special licence, he shall forfeit £3. for the first, & £5. for every other offence, & if such offender be a servant, or negro, or Indian slave, he, she, or they shall be whipped on the bare back with 3 lashes, & confined six days at hard labor in the county work-house, for the first, & for every other offence shall be whipped 31 lashes, & confined 40 days. p. 227.

Horse-race without Governor's consent.

Erection of Bridge, & German names.

In 1752, the Trustees for building a Court-house & bridge at Berks Co. then just laid out, were John Lewis, Daniel Levan, M. Maxwell, Wm. Bird, & George Hilliard. The, as it is said in some chronicle, was the time of Tulpehocken. p. 231.

[It will be seen that none of these are German names, although there had been a German settlement at Tulpehocken, within the limits of what was then formed into Berks Co. within 13 miles of Reading, since 1723. The Germans were slow in claiming their rights & distinctions.]

The Trustees of Northampton Co. for the same purpose, acted the same year, were Thomas Craig, Hugh Wilson, John Jones, Thomas Armstrong, & James Martin. p. 235.

£10. duty on negroes.

In 1761, an Act for laying a duty of £10. on every

negro or mulatto, imported into the Province, was passed, excepting those coming in with their masters, as emigrants.

p. 284.

In 1765, a Supplement to the Act, prohibiting the importation of Germans, or other passengers, in too great numbers, in any one vessel, was passed. The reasons set forth that it has been found by experience that some better provision than had been made by the said Act, is required, the Supplement provides that the room or berth for each passenger shall be of the same length & breadth, as required by the original Act, & be also of the height of 3 ft. 9 in. in the forepart of the ship, between decks, & 2 ft 9 in. at least, in the aft & steerage. That no more than two whole freight passengers shall be put together in one bedstead, a division unless a father & mother desired to have some of their children, in the same bedstead or division. The master of vessel carrying such German passengers was obliged to provide an able & recommended surgeon, & a chest, with a competent assortment of medicines, at the charge of the owners, under a penalty of £100, provided the vessel were at more than eight hundred passengers. The medicines to be administered by the surgeon to the sick passengers as often as occasion required, and good pay the vessel to be smoked twice every week during the voyage by burning tar & every bedstead, if it could be done, & good water, to the sick passengers, the vessel also to be well washed twice a week with vinegar.

No master or other person on board, to sell to passen

space allowed to each passenger.

no more than two whole freight passengers in one bedstead or division.

medicines.

vessel to be smoked, twice a week.

goods, at a greater profit than 50 percent, on first cost, and wine, brandy, rum, Geneva, cordials, beer, cider, or any grocery, or other necessaries for sick persons.

Liquor.

That no passenger shall be trusted with liquor or other things, than to the value of 30s. currency, during the voyage, of women not more than 10s. shall be for more than, under penalty of £5, to be recovered by the debt.

No passenger to be compelled against his or her will to pay, or make good by service, any part of the freight [illegible] except a man may be to pay for his wife & children so living. Children, however, [illegible] with the freights of their parents, may be bound to serve to the age of 21, unless the same can be paised by their service for a shorter term. If, however, the child be too near 21, to pay off the charge in the intervening time, he or she shall serve to the age of 24, no longer.

Children to pay for the freights of their dead parents.

Passengers, unable to pay their freight, may be retained on board 10 days, at the expense of the vessel or owner, waiting minds to pay their freights: after that day, their expence are to be added to their freight, & passengers, to be noticed on the Exchange, & the sick & women and children, to be provided for on shore, at their own expence.

Sick provided for ashore.

An officer to visit the vessel, once a week, with an interpreter, passengers coming on shore & leaving goods, to have notice of landing the goods. Every [illegible] finding a passenger

to serve, to be acknowledged before the Mayor, or Recorder of Phila. whose record shall clearly express the Province, &c. & lit. [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] resides. Husband & wife not to be separated but by mutual consent, under forfeiture of £20. to the husband, & voiding the indenture. pp. 312 316.

Husband & wife not to be separated except by consent.

An Act, for the Regulation of Apprentices, was passed [illegible] 1770. [illegible] 1763, [illegible] had been no law regulating the relations between masters & apprentices, & much loss & trouble had been the consequence. The Act provides that a female apprentice may be bound till 18. & a male till 21. If the master abuses his power, or the Apprentice neglects his duty or absconds, a matter can be taken by either party before a Justice of the Peace, who is [illegible] to settle the difficulty; may bind them over to appear before the next Court of Quarter Sessions, given them, at his discretion, may discharge the apprentice, if the master is in fault, or impose the apprentice at hard labor if the latter is in fault. [illegible] a [illegible] and may be [illegible] on a Justice's warrant.

Apprentices.

Penalty for concealing or harbouring an Apprentice, & not notifying the master of his presence, 20s. for every 24 hours.

Concealing or harbouring.

The Act of 1763, for the regulation of apprentices, repealed by this of 1770. pp. 380 81.

This act was passed March 4th, 1763, & is marked "expired at p. 300. of this volume. It did not only

in force seven years, and apparently was very effective, it perhaps does not exist in fact.]

Freedom dues.

By the Act of 11th Geo. 3rd, [1771] which is entitled: An Act for the Better Regulation of Servants, in this Province, the preamble states that notwithstanding full power are given to the courts to return servants, who abscond, to their masters, no clear authority is given to the courts, to enforce the payment of freedom dues, to the servants [illegible] expired. [illegible] which is attended with so much expense trouble, [illegible] delay, decline to prosecute, & thus are deprived of their just dues. [illegible] it was lawful for the justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions, on complaint of a servant, by petition, that his master had not furnished him, or her, with freedom dues, to cause [illegible] court [illegible] such [illegible] duties &c. &c. as are reasonable.

Order on complaint of petition of servant, to pay them.

And because doubts had arisen in the case, it was enacted, that if a servant shall absent him, or herself [illegible] master, [illegible] after, the term of service had expired, shall oblige the servant [illegible] 5 days, or [illegible] other reasonable satisfaction. [illegible] age, notwithstanding the proceeding clause of the old law is repealed by this act.

5 days for [illegible] act.

391-2.

1771 concerning Germans.

In the Act of 11th Geo. 3rd. 1771, for declaring the River Delaware & Lehigh rivers in common highways, Joseph Galloway [illegible] Allen, Peter Knight, Esquires, & Daniel Williams, Henry Drinker, Clement Biddle & others, citizens, & Adam, Jacob Arndt, Peter Kachline, & Henry [illegible], were appointed commissioners. p. 373.

German names.

It will be noted that there are several German names, connected with this commission, the first [illegible] in any [illegible] position. [illegible] Act in regard to the Susquehanna, passed the same year, the Commissioners all appear to have English, Irish, or Scotch names. p. 395.

The Commissioners for Bedford Co. erected in 1771, are [illegible] St. Clair, [illegible], Esquires, & [illegible] William Peale, & [illegible] & [illegible], p. [illegible].

1773. German names.

In the Act of 1773, for a loan of £130,000, & for the [illegible] of [illegible] Bills, & [illegible] Commissioners, commencing [illegible] Clement & others with [illegible], for only, names [illegible] German, as those of Wm. Nelson & Wm. Reinard. Augustus Keen was, no doubt, a descendant of the [illegible] Swedes. p. 476.

Duty upon spirituous liquors.

The 5th of Geo. 3rd. 1773, the Act for [illegible] tax on negro & mulatto slaves repealed, & made perpetual, & an additional duty was laid. The Commissioners State that all the Acts relating to the Public [illegible]

avoid perjury, inasmuch, as the Act laying a duty on imported Slaves, has been found, by experience to be of great public utility, the 2d of the 1st of Geo. 3rd, laying a duty on Slaves, is made perpetual, and it is further enacted, that the sum of £10, besides the duty imposed by the above Act, be levied on every Negro, or mulatto Slave imported, except only, such Slaves as come into this Province with their emigrant masters, p. 492.

Vessels with 40 passengers, not to come nearer than Little Mud Island,

By the 4th of Geo. 3rd, 1764, vessels with over 40 passengers, or servants on board, or coming from any sickly place, were forbid to come nearer [illegible] Little Mud Island, [illegible] under penalty of £50, "Little Mud Island [illegible] near the mouth of the River Schuylkill." p. 505.

Laws of the Government of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, upon Delaware. Printed under the inspection, & published by B. Franklin, & D. Hall, at the New Printing-Office, in Market St. 1752.

Naturalization.

By the Act of Naturalization of the 12th of Wm 3rd (1700) it was made lawful for the Governor of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, by a public instrument to declare foreigners, already settled in the territory, and such as

Governor fee 20s. for old settlers, 30s. for future settlers.

should hereafter settle completely naturalized. The Governor's fee to be 20s. for the old settlers, & 30s. for future settlers, with 6s. each to the secretary, & keeper of the seal. The Dutch & Swedes, who were there before the date of the foregoing settlers, should not be deemed naturalized, or entitled to that further formality. p. 17.

Sickly vessel not to come within one mile of Phila.

By an Act while Patrick Gordon was Governor, no vessel, coming from an unhealthy or sickly place, or having any sick person on board, shall come nearer than one mile to any of the towns, ports or plantations, without leave of justice, on pain of passengers & their goods, effects & cattle, some quality, & £100. p. 27.

[The Acts in this section of the book are without date, but Gordon was appointed Governor in 1726, & died in 1736; so the date of Gordon's Act on the back of the page is probably 1726 or 1736.]

Indians not passed.

Concerning Indians, it is enacted, that they shall be tried by juries & be not punishable, unless the same as in Pennsylvania. p. 71.

Unnatural negro for rape on white woman.

The negroe or mulatto attempting a rape on a white woman, is ordained to be punished by standing in the pillory, both ears nailed to it, & then to be cut off, close to the head, on leaving the pillory.

A slave, convicted before a magistrate of carrying arms, is to be whipped with 39 lashes.

Negroes or mulattoes guilty of theft, to be whipped.

Negroes or mulattoes, not belonging to any master, resting in other places, no lawful business, convicted thereof, before a justice by no certain witness, to be whipped each, at number, whipped.

the discretion of the justice, not exceeding 21 lashes. p. 73.

Fornication 21 lashes.

The act against adultery & fornication, passed in Portland time, provided that if any person lastly convicted of it, should receive 21 lashes, on his or her bare back, well laid on, at the common whipping post, or otherwise pay the sum of 3 pounds. p. 74.

Servant, mother of a bastard, time no year extra.

A woman servant, having a bastard child, within the time of her servitude, if no father can be found to maintain it, she shall serve one year, after her time is expired, & pay costs & [illegible]. And [illegible] persons frequently come into this province, pretending to be man & wife, without legal certificate, and as such, cohabit together, it was enacted that such persons, unless they give sufficient satisfaction within 10 days after such their coming, to a justice of the peace, if required to do so, they shall be deemed & punished as fornicators. pp. 75 6.

Bastard child of white woman, 31, 10 £, to serve till 21, the mother 39 lashes.

A white woman, bearing a bastard child by a [illegible] man, [illegible] to be bound [illegible] the age of 31, the mother to pay 10 £, & be [illegible] 39 stripes, on her bare back, [illegible], well laid on, & shall [illegible] pay, [illegible] & [illegible], & [illegible] the [illegible] she, [illegible] per master for such time as the [illegible] shall think fit, not exceed [illegible], & the [illegible] on [illegible], shall be whipped

39 lashes on the bare back, stand in the pillory two hours, with one ear nailed thereunto, & cropped off.

A white man, committing fornication with a negro or mulatto woman, to pay the fine of £20, & be whipped 21 lashes at the whipping post. pp. 74-77.

Penalty for speaking in derogation of parliament or laws,

It was enacted in the time of Gordon, that any person committed [illegible] in derogation of any statute, or act of parliament, [illegible] given unjustly, should forfeit a sum, not exceeding £6. p. 79.

Oath of members or state officers.

[illegible] the fifth George 2nd, [illegible] to England the oaths of members, are the same as in Pennsylvania, and these [illegible] necessarily exclude all Roman Catholics from the Assembly. p. 125.

Duty on convicts,

The Act of the 13th of Geo. 2nd. imposing a duty on imported convicts, the same as in Pennsylvania. pp. 135-139.

Summons [illegible] serve of [illegible] 2nd.

The Act of the 13th of Geo. 2nd. 1740, for concerning the better regulation of grants the same as in Penn, except that instead of [illegible] days [illegible], a summons shall serve according to the judgment of the Court. pp. 177 & 182.

Roman Catholics mark letter F.

Poor persons, whose names shall stand on the list of the court, poor, to pass & badge the Roman R. the same as in Pennsylvania. p. 207.

Negro or horse thief not to [illegible]

By the Act of 15th. Geo. the 2nd. 1742, any person, stealing a negro or mulatto slave, or a horse, & convicted in [illegible] doing so, in addition, to [illegible] p. 211.

Laws of New Castle, Kent & Sussex upon Delaware. 1752.

The 1st [illegible] land for churches, schools, &c, the same as in Pennsylvania. p. 272-3.

By the Supplementary Act for the Better Regulation of Servants of 25th of Geo. 2nd, 1752, in case of difficulty, both parties were to come before the Court, which could compel the master to sell the remainder of the servant's time, to some other person, or take such other order between master & servant or apprentice as to the Court might seem agreeable to equity & good conscience. p. 331-2.

Regulation of Servants.

Difficulties settled by Courts.

By the 25th of Geo. 2nd, 1752, every taxable in the Co. Kent was to kill a Squirrel for each pound of his rate.

Squirrels.

Pennsylvania Gazette. 1773.

Just arrived in the Ship Betsey, from Bristol, a number of Servants, amongst whom are various sorts of tradesmen viz.,

Ran away on the 20th of March last, from the subscriber living in Chester Co., near the mouth of Octoraro Creek, a Virginia Co. Tobacco, an English Servant Man, named Wm. Smith, pretty clever & red beard — apt to get drunk, & talks very saucy when in liquor, had on when he went away, a pair of corduroy breeches, with long Buckskin Breeches, a sort of Frock, made of Russia Duck &c. He has a wife & two children, one of

Land

Breeches

wife & 2 children.

New Castle, 1773.

[illegible] stolen, [illegible] at [illegible]
[illegible] any, Goal, shall have 4 Dollars reward, or 3 Pounds reasonable [illegible] paid to [illegible].

[illegible] 20th, 1773.

[illegible] last night from a [illegible] an Irishman, 21 years of age, 5 ft - 6 or 8 in. high, curled brown hair, had on when he went away, a lightish coloured coppered coat, red jacket, leather breeches, linen neck cloth, yarn stockings, & shoes, all half worn, or more; his back, it examined, will appear to have lately been under the discipline of the cat o nine tails.

inches.

stripped at o nine tails.

Whoever takes up said servant, & brings him home to his master, or confines him in any of his Majesties goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, & all reasonable charges, paid by Wm. Wilson. June 2nd, 1773.

Deer Creek, in Balt. Co. Md. June 3rd, 1773.

£5 Reward. Ran away last night from the subscriber an Irish convict servant man, named Owen Coyle, 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches on a new old hat, cut in the fashion, old brown linen shirt, ripped flooring, patch on part to them, a fine stout, large black hair. He was imported in the Schooner Polly & Sally, Capt Slocum, into New Castle, about 3 weeks ago; pretends to be a horse miler, or racer. Wm. Webb.

convict

inches

N.B. He is a great rogue, & says he has broke 7 Goals in Ireland.

has broke 7 goals.

Sa. Cazille, printer. 1773.

Penna. Gazette. 1773.

[illegible] 1 oz. [illegible] 15 [illegible]

Ran away from the Subscriber, a Scotch Servant man, named James Dick, 20 years of age, sandy complexion, with a very sandy beard, had on a dark coloured bear skin jacket, old low browsers, a half worn wool hat, old shoes,... He had on an iron collar, [illegible] time he has been away, [illegible] has a coarse voice & a down look. Four dollars reward & reasonable charges, paid by Thomas Barney, jr.

beard
"
trousers.
"
iron collar,
6th time of runaway.
"

June 23rd, 1773.

Five Dollars Reward. Ran away from the Subscriber, living in Southwark, an indented Servant Man, named Michael Mongant, by trade a taylor, 26 years of age, fair face, pale, fair hair, which he wears short, & [illegible] like a cue to it. [illegible] he went away a [illegible] brown cloth breeches, white worsted stockings, & a beaver hat. James Riddle. July 21st, 1773.

short hair,
pale
a tail
to it,

Williamsburg, July 23d, 1773. Sir, Some Capt. Cliff, from Dublin, is come up to Burwell's Ferry, with 70 indented Servants, some of whom, we learn, are well acquainted with the Cloth Manufactory. Capt. Cliff says that he was well informed, before he left Dublin, that upwards of 18,000 People had left Ireland, since Jan. last, to settle in different parts of America.

18,000 Irish
to Am. in 6 mos.

Aug. 11th, 1773.

New York, Aug. 22nd, 1773. On Tuesday arrived the Union Favorite, Capt. Thomas Rice, in Pickle, 7 days from this Town, having on board from North Britain, 140 Passengers intending to settle in this Colony. They are healthy, lively & all in good health, well cooking, serve, having had neither sick nor dead on the voyage except a young child, who was ill before it came on board. Aug. 25th, 1773.

140 Emigrants made from this Town.

Reading, Aug. 28th, 1773. Was committed to the Goal of Berks Co. Pa. on the 19th of July last, a certain William May, on suspicion of being a runaway servant, having on a iron collar, with 4 rivets, and the mark, 20 years of age, speaks the English language, has straight, long, black hair, and beard, with a remarkable white lock of hair on the right side thereof, & had on when taken up, a white woolen jacket, a pair of trowsers, coarse shoes, &c. He says he belongs to Mr. Nicholas Peal, Co. Md. near the Town Rockhall. The master is desired to come within 3 weeks after date, & take him away, otherwise he will be sold out to pay his charges, by John Witman, Gaoler. Sept. 2d, 1773.

iron collar with 4 rivets, beard, trowsers,

German Passengers. Phila. Aug 23rd, 1773. The Ship Sally, Capt Osman, is just arrived from Rotterdam, with 200 good young German passengers; whose indentures are to be sold to Samuel Howell, in Water St. or the Captain, on board said Ship, near Chestnut St. Wharf. Sept. 1, 1773.

200 German Redemptioners.

25th Inst. Robbed from the subscriber, living in Lower Ironship, Lancaster Co. on Monday the 16th of Aug. last,

an Irish Servant Girl, named Catharine Butler, about 25 years of age, of little stature, thin face, black hair, active in business, & is a good servant, came from Ireland [illegible] last, & had [illegible] out her first indenture, and is in her master's debt, for running away several times during her indented time, & bearing two bastard children. James Patterson. Capt. 1st. 1773.

Girl got out between running away & bearing 2 bastards.

German Redemptioner. Just arrived in the Ship [illegible], [illegible] Master, a number of passengers, [illegible] & [illegible] & [illegible] & [illegible] the Master on board the Ship, lying off the Drawbridge. Capt. [illegible] 1773.

Young German redemptioner.

German Passengers, just arrived in the Ship [illegible], [illegible] Master, 240 healthy German passengers, chiefly young people, whose Freights are to be paid at Robert Ellis's, on Mears Wharf, on which the Ship lies, or the Captain on board. Capt. [illegible] 1773.

240 Germans.

New York, Oct. 25th, 1773. On Monday last arrived the Ship Pearl, Capt Tucker, in 6 weeks from Port Glasgow, in the Highlands of Scotland, with a great number of very respectable passengers, full of health, [illegible] Stated a real equation is this province, in some part of which they propose to settle. [illegible]

280 Highlanders arrive in N.Y.

in the whole above 280 souls, all of them, about a single one excepted, of the clan of M'Donald, coming chiefly from parts of Lochaber & Glenmuir. Oct. 27th. 1773.

3500 from Londonderry in one year.

The Ship Prince of Wales, Capt Morrison, is arrived at Baltimore from Londonderry, with about 200 Passengers, which make no less than 3500 from that Port only, within one year.
Nov. 3rd. 1773.

£10, Reward. Runaway from the Subscriber, living at Great Valley, Tred. Co. Md., a Dutch servant man, named Peter Lessner, by trade a tanner, thick curled hair, sandy beard, black eyes, sunk in his head, a very smart, active man, he went away in a gilled grey jacket, old red vest, long trousers, new worsted stockings & a new silk handkerchief. His father lives in Phila., & his wife's father in Germantown, he has many other friends in different parts of that province. He was shipped at Lancaster, at Christmas last, 1772, at Dublin, Capt Wright & is now apprentice with the shipping, and in Phila. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master gets him again, shall have, if taken 50 miles from home 50s; if 100 miles £5; if for the above reward & reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by Michael M'Guire. It is likely he may change his name, clothes & trade, as he can work at the tanning business. Dec. 8th. 1773.

beard, "
trousers, "
children in Lancaster County "

$10, Reward. Runaway from the Subscriber, in Lancaster Co. an Irish Servant man, named Joseph

Runaway School-master, Anderson, a School-master, but it is likely he may change his name, a thin visaged fellow, 5ft-10in. high, near about 30 years of age, wears his own hair tied behind, but short, very gay Leader. Had on when he went away an old surtout coat, a good fine coat, a knit pattern waist, a old English hat, cut in the fashion, old leather breeches, English ribbed stockings, English shoes, Lichbeck shoe buckles, a black Barcelona handkerchief.

Hair tied,

It is supposed he took with him about 18 or 20 Pounds in Cash, that was stolen. Whoever takes up said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, & reasonable Charges, paid by Thomas Emmals. 3d.

Dec. 15th, 1773.

Franklin & the Pa. Gazette.

Memoranda to show the connection of Franklin with the Pennsylvania Gazette.

Came to Phila. Oct. 1723. — Goes to London, arriving Dec. 24th, 1724. — Returns to Phila, arriving Oct. 11th, 1726. — Forms a partnership with the Penna. Gazette, at No. 40. Sept 25th, 1729. Dissolves with Meredith, & takes as partner David Hall, and with him gives his personal attention to the Pa. Gazette, with the interruption till the 2d March, 1757.

On that day issues an Advertisement to the Subscribers [illegible] he [illegible] to leave for England.

Is appointed agent of Penna. in England early in 1757, & leaves Phila, for New York, about the first of

April. Sails from New York for England, near the end of June, 1757, — arriving in London, late in Jly. 1757. Returns to Phila., arriving Dec. 1, 1762. Appointed again the Agent of Penna. in England, in the fall of 1764. In the Penna. Gazette of Jan. 23rd. 1766, appears the following advertisement. "Phila. Jan. 9th 1766. As the Partnership of Franklin & Hall, ceases on the last day of next month, and as sundry Debts are now given to those who are many years in Arrear with them, to pay, & no ~~one~~ has had regard nor for bad Debts, they are now obliged to be plain; such for the last Time, that if they do not discharge their respective Ballances by the Time mentioned, their accounts must & will then be put into the proper Hands, in order to recover the money.

N. B. The Penna. Gazette, & all other business in the Printing Way, will be carried on by David Hall, from the 1st day of next month, at the same Place as now, when he returns himself with the Encouragement of the Friends of the Noble Art. Not signed."

Franklin offered to let Hall have his share in the Penna. Gazette, as early as March 31st. 1757, & never seems to have resumed it, his partnership with Hall was not dissolved until nearly 9 years later, on Feb. 1st. 1766.

He returns to Phila. after a continuous residence in England of over 10 years, arriving May 5th, 1775. The next year he was appointed Commissioner to France, where he remains about 9 years.

Laws of Maryland, - 1676 -

A Compleat Collection of the Laws of Maryland, both in force and Obsolete, Collected & Printed by Authority. Annapolis, Printed by Wm. Parks, 1727.

Petition for free Schools.

At an Assembly at the Port of Annapolis in the 8th year of King William & Mary, a Petitionary Act for free Schools was addressed to His Majesty. It asked that for the propagation of the gospel, & the education of the youth ... in good letters and manners, that certain place or places, for a free school, or schools, or place of study of Latin, Greek & the like, ... for 100 Scholars, more or less, to be erected, at a place called, Time hundred Town. p. 6.
It was to be under the patronage & the Bishop of Canterbury. It asked for another free school in Talbot Co. & then for one free school in each county. p. 10.

1 in 2. Worship established according to Church of England.

An Act was passed in 1701-2 for the establishment of religious worship, according to the Church of England. p. 16.

Priests

Priests were not to be the exercise of the popish communion incurring the penalties of the act, nor to be a papist in this province, by assuming their function in a private family of the Roman communion, but in no other case whatever. p. 50.

Priests were their religion during Queen Anne's reign.

1714. Act of Abjuration.

In 1714, an Act was passed that an oath of Abjuration should be administered to all persons that had already been admitted to any office, or place of trust, or should hereafter be admitted, against the authority of the pretended Prince of Wales, called James the Third. p. 74. This act was passed at the Accession of Geo. the first.

1715 Act concerning runaway Servants.

In 1715, an Act was passed relating to Servants & Slaves. The preamble states that there had been several acts provided against servants, runaways, which had proved ineffectual, because there did not appear any encouragement to those who should take them up. 66 The Act provides that a runaway servant shall [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] or [illegible] and also an allowance to meet the reasonable cost of their taking up. Persons entertaining servants, or slaves, to be fined £500 pounds of tobacco for every 24 hours. 5 days for 1. 5 Negro, or mulatto, detaining a servant or slave, to be fined 1000 pounds of tobacco, and if not paid immediately, the Justice shall order execution of [illegible]. Persons harbouring without passes known runaways, if not upon [illegible] know, or else to give a good account of themselves; 5 Penalties for harbouring servants.

That all & every person, or persons, having any such runaway, shall receive 200 pounds of tobacco, to be paid by the owner; and if such suspected Runaway, or Runaways be not servants, & refuse to pay the same, he, she, or they shall make satis-

faction by Servitude, or otherwise, as the Justices of the Provincial and County-Courts, where such Person shall be so apprehended and taken up, shall think fit.

And for the better discovery of, and encouragement of our neighbor Indians to take up any runaway servants, a Shirt, Blanket, Hoe, shall go forward for a Water-boat, or the value thereof, to be paid by the County, and such runaway, if not a slave, shall reimburse the county.

Indian coat for Indians who discover runaways.

The first clause of the act provides that no servant, or servants whatsoever, whether by indenture, or according to the custom of the County, or hired for wages, shall travel by land or water, 10 miles, from the house of master, &c., without a note from under the hand of his master, or his overseer, under penalty of being taken for a runaway, & suffering accordingly.

at above 10 m. without a pass.

[Under this law, any laboring man, or woman, might be retained to servitude.]

Freedom dues consisted of a new hat, a good suit, i.e. coat & breeches, either of kersey, or broad cloth, one new white linen shirt, one new pair of French full shoes & stockings, two hoes, one axe, & one gun of 20s. All women servants to have a petticoat and jelly coat, a new hat, thick, a waistcoat, a new shift of white Linnen, Shoes & Stockings, a blue apron, two caps of white linnen, & three barrels of Indian Corn.

Freedom dues, &c.

men & women.

Lastly, upon dealing with any man,

200 lbs. tobacco to master or owner of servant.

whatever used, or intended, or spare, without leave of master, 2000 pounds of tobacco, half to government, half to master; and if the servant have not the value of 2000 pounds of tobacco, the master shall have an action at law, and if the offender shall not be able to pay, on conviction, he shall be whipped or sluged.

servants without indenture serve 5 yrs.

A servant, brought into the province without indenture, being above 22, to serve 5 years; between 18 & 22, without indenture, 6 yrs; between 15 & 18, without, 7 years; if under 15, to serve till 22.

The time of servants transported to commence from the first reckoning of the vessel within this province, servants, or slaves taken up in Pa. or Va. & brought to Md. the persons so doing to receive from owner 400 pounds of tobacco or cask, or 40s, or [illegible] and the runaway shall make satisfaction when free, by service, besides what shall be adjudged by the court, as recompence for absence.

Masters not serve more than 10 lashes.

The master, or overseer of any servant whatsoever, not to deny him of necessary rest & sleep, or give him above 10 lashes for any one offense; the same being proved before a justice, the offenders may be fined, not exceeding 100 lbs. of tobacco, or for the third offence, servants shall be set free. If the master thinks the servant deserves greater correction, any justice, hearing the master's complaint, may order correction, not exceeding 39 lashes.

Justice may order 39.

negroes not freed on baptism.

And forasmuch as many people have neglected to baptize negroes, pretending that they are not capable thereof, it is enacted that no negro or other slave, for or by reason of the holy sacrament of baptism, is thereby set free, or

Laws of Maryland, 1696 - 1729.

Negroes & mulattoes not to be married.

No minister, or magistrate, or other person, shall, upon any pretence join in marriage any negro whatsoever, or any mulatto slave with any white person, under penalty of 5000 pounds of tobacco, one half for the use of free schools, the other to the informer, & the white woman, free or servant, that shall so offer being to be sold, sold by a vendue, as other slave, or free negro, such woman, if free, shall become a servant for seven years.

White woman having colored bastard to serve 7 yrs.

If servant, she shall pass such term of servitude, together with the damage or loss that shall come from child born, & after that shall serve seven years. And if the father be a free negro, he shall serve for 7 years, & the issue & children of such unnatural connections, shall be servants till 31. And any white man, being the father of a child by a negro woman, shall undergo the same penalty as a white woman.

Servants, dealing masters goods, to pay by servitude, & suffering such servants to stay out of their time.

And if any servant, being in the service of any master, shall dealing with, or receiving any goods, shall pay by servitude, four times the value of the same, & suffer such servant to stay out of their time at the end of their servitude.

And that because of the great mischief that does arise when any person, or persons, (except Negroes & mulattoes) shall be committed to the gaol for any crime, & taken up on suspicion of the same, & by the malice of Evil men committed to the custody of any sheriff or jailor in this Province, it shall not be lawful for any such sheriff or jailor to hold such person in custody longer than six Months, & if such person can, at

When taken up on suspicion not to be committed more than once.

[illegible] expense.

any time within the said six Months, procure a certificate, or other justification, that he or she is no Servant, he or she shall & may, by Order of any two Justices of the Co. where such Person is committed to Prison, be discharged from any further imprisonment, he, she or they serving such Sheriff or Jailor, or his Deputy, or any Person he, she or they, may be lawfully committed to, or Magistrate, paying Ten Pounds of Tobacco per Day, to such Sheriff or Jailor for their imprisonment, Fees and no more; & paying unto such Person, or Persons who took up such Person, the Charges, or serving him, or her, or them, lawfully up in Prison. And if any such Sheriff or Jailor shall detain such Person in Prison after such Order of Two Justices aforesaid, or the Expiration of Six Months, a Servant of 10 lbs. Tobacco per Day as aforesaid, such Sheriff or Jailor shall be liable to an Action of False Imprisonment, Any Law, Statute, or Usage to the Contrary, notwithstanding. pp. 107-114.

Indians not to be sold or transported out of the province.

In 1715, it was enacted that any person who shall sell, or transport out of this Province any Saint-Indian, or Indian, without leave from the Governor, shall be fined & imprisoned at the direction of the Governor & Council. p. 127.

[This Act shows that Indians were sometimes held as slaves, & kept as such out of Maryland, as was true in several of the other colonies. They were generally sold to the West Indies, or the Spanish Main.]

Laws of Maryland - 1696-1729.

In 1715, an Act was passed for the punishment of thieves, which provides that any theft [illegible] exceeding the value of 1 [illegible] of tobacco, [illegible] [illegible], shall be adjudged to be guilty of felony, and shall be [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Apprentices, Any person enticing, or carrying away apprentices &c, to pay to the employer twice the damages & costs, p. 139-40.

1705, c. 20, Negroes imported, 20s. per head.

In 1705 an act to encourage the import of Negroes being imported into Maryland, 20s. per head, was imposed on all Negroes & those importing Negroes demanded, under penalty of £20 sterling & forfeiture of any negro, imported either by land or water, the importer not to pay 20s. sterling each, under penalty of £20. for every negro concealed. Provided that no Ship built in the province, or whose owners reside in it, & that no English, or plantation — built Ship, whose owners reside in this province, shall be liable to pay the duties afore-mentioned, p. 160.

Acts of the Assembly of 1716 commence at p. 161, 2nd act that of the other, with the [illegible] of the Protestant Interest, [illegible] provide that Protestant Security in Church & State, [illegible] Protestant Succession. It provides that if any [illegible] shall take in vain & abusively say, that the pow[illegible] heard [illegible], detest & abhorr & believe, as impious & heretical, that that [illegible] before that Prince, excommunicated by the Pope, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, and that no Prince, under pretate, state or [illegible] ought to have jurisdiction, [illegible] or spiritual within the dominions of the Imperial Crown of Britain. [illegible] the oath of abjuration against the pretended Prince of Wales, & to pay £100, the first, & £50. [illegible] the first [illegible]

Oath requiring Catholics.

"I do believe that there is not any transubstantiation in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or in the elements of bread & wine &c.&c., as also in Particular Letters, or this Act, shall extend to any Dissenters, going by the Act for establishment for Church Lands in this Province." p. 165

?

1717 — Negroes could not swear against whites, but could agst mulattoes & Indians.

The Session of 1717 commences at p. 177.

By the Act of 1717, no negro, mulatto, or Indian Slave was allowed the oath in Court against Christian whites; yet it was good against negroes, mulattoes & Indians.

"A negro convict executed to be valued, & 3/4 of the value to be paid by the county to the owner."

"Any free negro, or mulatto, intermarrying with any white woman, & any white man, intermarrying with any negro, or mulatto woman, to become Slaves for life, & all mulatto issue of white women, who shall yet become servants for 7 yrs, to be disposed of as the justices shall think fit, & be applied to the support of the public schools within the County." p. 190.

Negroes marrying whites, fines for the whites made servants for 7 yrs.

1717 Tax on Tobacco, Liquors &c.

By an Act of 1717, the duty on Irish Passist Servants of 30s, enacted in 1715, was increased to 10s. However, whereas there are divers rates, the rate of abrogation, & the to abrogation & any price see and above, the head & master to the justices of peace, and all servants giving the oath, to be deemed Papists.

The import duty on negroes also, increased

from 20s to 40s per Poll, the 20s to be applied to the Encouragement of a Public School, in every County of the Province. p. 192.

1719. The Session of 1719 commences at p. 204.

Indentures of apprentices to be made in months time.

At this Session it was enacted that, notwithstanding the former acts relating to servants did not provide what should be done with them, it was enacted that the Sheriff, having them in charge, should give six months notice by cause being in the Province, & months to those living in a neighboring province, & if no cause appeared within the time limited, the Sheriff should sell them, & pay himself & all other saving charges, out of the proceeds. p. 210.

The Session of 1720 commences at p. 215.
" " 1721 " " " 220.
" " 1723 " " " 237.

1723

Publick School

Be it enacted, 1720, one school was to be erected near the Centre of each County, & as may be most convenient for the boarding of children. Named of the Visitors, appointed to direct the several Schools in the respective counties, numbering about 100. at p. 231, nearly all English.

Qualifications for School Masters.

Qualifications of School Masters. The visitors aforesaid are likewise hereby directed, to take all proper Methods for the encouraging good School Masters that are Members of the Church of England, & of unimpeached Life & Conversation, & capable of teaching well the Grammar, and Rudiments, & the Mathematicks, if such can conveniently

[illegible] that they [illegible] any such master [illegible] to be [illegible] for the present, [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Indentures [illegible] Dowry, [illegible] to make [illegible] to have [illegible] other [illegible] or make [illegible] [illegible] time to time [illegible] the Value, & the Circumstances will admit [illegible] as may be due in [illegible] to be or not [illegible], & to necessary [illegible] for the improving & [illegible] such [illegible]. [illegible] fo. 250 & 254.

Session of 1725 commencing at fo. 288.
" " 1729 " " " 5 of the Liberties.

1729 By an Act passed in 1729, the Preamble of which states that the prosecution of white servants had been a great burden to the public, & that felonies, & other offences, committed by them might have been prevented, had the masters taken care to keep them in order, & that servants were been induced, sometimes by the encouragement, & sometimes by the severities of their masters, to commit felonies, & other crimes, the masters will knowing that the costs of prosecution will fall on the public, all charges in future arising from the prosecution of white servants, were to be paid by their owners, who were to have their [illegible] of the servants at the [illegible] of the offending servants time. Bastard children were to be maintained by the parents of the women who bore them, & if the fathers were incapable,

Masters to pay for felonies of servants, & consent to compense them by servitude.

[illegible] servants to serve extra, or compensate; and the other [illegible] & desired, the distressed man could hire to maintain the child. pp. [illegible]

—

[illegible] act [illegible], [illegible] subject to the same penalties, as white women, [illegible] bastards. [illegible] women; having bastard children by white men & their issue were subject to the same penalties as white women, having bastards by negro men. p. [illegible] of the Appendix.

—

[illegible] act of [illegible], [illegible] to be [illegible], [illegible] to attend, [illegible] to the visitors, to choose one or more of the inhabitants & other sort of the inhabitants of the county, to fill the vacancy.

Masters of free schools to teach as many poor children as ordered by visitors.

The master of every free school, was required to teach as many poor children gratis, as the visitors ordered, or be discharged. pp. 13 14. Appendix.

In an act of 1728, to prevent the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Islands, just under the [illegible] of Port Tobacco, by which offenders instead of being whipped, or burnt in the hand, were sent to some of the Sugar plantations, for seven years, & then continue,

1728 Law of Maryland servants.

whereas, several masters of sugar, importing felons have [illegible] to bring any testimonial of [illegible], or anything to show [illegible] they were bound to serve for or 14 years; which has occasioned disputes & controversies, between the felons & the persons into

[illegible] to their service, at the time of servitude, and may occasion many more, as well as give felons the opportunity of returning from transportation too soon, or, [illegible] masters, others have made private contracts with felons for a less time of servitude, than is prescribed by the said act, & have disposed of them to the in[illegible] which practices said felons, whose testimony ought not to be received in any Court, may [illegible] of his Majestys subjects, It was enacted that every Ship Master, importing any [illegible] shall bring, affidavit, testimonial of the offences upon they have been convicted, & the number of years they are obliged to serve, under penalty of £5. current money paid, & all bargains, concerning servants, shall be obliged to declare upon oath, (or affirmation, if a Quaker,) whether any such servant have been convicted of any crime, [illegible] knowledge of the importer! And if it shall appear, that any such servant hath been convicted of felony, he shall serve the same term of years, as is directed by the Statute, [illegible] private contract notwithstanding.

Imp. [illegible] the [illegible] term of service of felons.

pp. 19-22. Appendix.

The Grants, Concessions & Original Constitutions of the Province of New Jersey, the Acts passed by the Proprietary Governments [illegible] Commission and Instructions. Collected by Aaron Leaming & Jacob Spicer & published by [illegible] & Supreme Court, & reprinted by W. Nadford, Printer to the King for New Jersey. [No date]

The first division after the Documents is Entitled, Laws of Carteret & Berkeley from 1664 to 1682.

1668. At a Session [illegible] 1668, Samuel Dennis was one of the Council, and Ballazar Bayard, and Bergen, & John Ogden Sr. of Elizabeth Town, were two of the Burgesses.

Among the Laws passed at this session, are as follows, Item, If any child, or children, above 16 yrs old, and of sufficient understanding, shall smite or curse their natural father or mother, except provoked thereunto, & proved [illegible] or maiming upon the complaint or [illegible] of the said father or mother, or either of them, and not otherwise, they shall be put to death. p. 80.

Curse or cursing his parents shall be put to death.

At the same session in the payment of rates, the price of wheat 1668, [illegible] wheat [illegible] 4s a bushel, Barley [illegible] 2s 6d, Peas [illegible], Beef 2½d. - Pork 3½d. a pound. - p. 81.

It was enacted that every apprentice & servant, absenting themselves without leave, shall be judged by the Court to suture service of double the time

Runaway servant or apprentice to serve double the time of absence.

of their absence, over and above damages & costs, 82

Transportation &c. [illegible] such apprentice or servant £5. fine, Entertaining them, & persons from to be runaways, 10s. forfeiture to the master, for [illegible] 85.

10s. per day for entertaining runaways.

At the beginning of November, 1675. the portions of the oath of allegiance, relating to Papery, are similar to those of several other colonies; to bear & sincerely acknowledge King Charles ... and that he has no power to act or authority to depose the King, or dispose of any of his Majesty's Dominions; or to authorize any foreign Prince to invade them ... or to discharge any of his subjects from their allegiance to his Majesty &c. &c. and to profess & swear that it is sinful & wicked above the damnable doctrine &c. &c. that excommunicated Princes may be murdered by their subjects. p. 2.

1675.

Lawrence Aldersen.

In the year 1675, Lawrence Aldersen was of the Council. p. 93.

Profaning the Lord's Day by unnecessary recreations, secular work, or unnecessary travels, not of mercy or necessity, to be punished by fines, imprisonment, or corporally, at the judgment of the Court. p. 18.

Profaning the Lord's Day.

Blacksmith, mending an Indian gun, 20s. for the first offence, 40s. for the second, & the third, double the whole, & so to continue. 103.

Mending an Indian gun 20s. fine for 1st offence.

[illegible] [illegible] 10, [illegible] [illegible] 9, [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], where [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
offense, fined 10s., & if he have no estate, to be stocked
or whipt. p. 103.

Sec. 5. If any man shall, privately, or forcibly
[illegible] any mankind, he shall be put to death,
[illegible] p. 105.

Sec. 11. If any person be found to be a [illegible], either
[illegible] or female, [illegible] p. 105.

1682. Element Homestead.

In the Fundamental Laws made in 1682, to the 20 proprietors, Element Homestead is bequeathed [illegible] being one of them, p. 141.

1684. Land in proportion to no. of servants.

In 1684, Robert Wheler being Governor, in the Instructions governing allotting out grants, the Section runs that "where any proprietor, having his full 24th or 48th part, sends over in his name, either servants, a stock, or such that are willing to farm land of him, or at the same his servant, shall have at large tracts of their proportion as may suit the number of persons sent, it is adjudged by the Governor & Council," p. 193.

Time & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In 1682, under the head of a Bill for the General Laws of the Province of East New Jersey, Section [illegible] regards that no white servant of 18 years bound or bought, shall serve more than the time of their respective; & under 18, to serve till 21, except they have indentured to serve longer, but such servants, when their time is expired, will make any

new agreement, it shall be by indenture and before a magistrate. No white servant to be transported out of the Province without his consent. At freedom the master to furnish him his suit of apparel, including for a servant, one good falling axe, a good fowling piece, and twelve of good Indian corn. If a master shall

Eye or tooth

strike out the eye or tooth of his servant, the servant shall go free. If the master or his agent shall immoderately correct his servants, he shall be punished at the next County Court. pp. 236-7.

drinking of healths, - stage plays &c. forbidden.

Cursing, swearing, lying, profane talking, drinking healths, playing of cards, stage plays, games, masques, revels, bull baiting, cock fighting, cock throwing, cruelty, wantonness & uncleanness, are included in the same list as with murders, duels, felonies, rapes, seditions, &c, &c, and are to be punished by the courts, according to their nature & kind. p. 237, 9.

The Act appears again in 1682, that a runaway servant, or apprentice shall serve double time besides serving for costs & damages. Whoever aids them in

Penalty for harboring servants

runaway, are to be fined £5. Whoever entertains them, "out of real charity", shall pay to the master 10s. for every day, & be fined at the discretion of the Court. p. 288.

At a General Assembly at Elizabeth Town East Jersey,

in March, 1682, the Act against trading with negro slaves, the Preamble of which recites, that it is found by daily experience that negro & Indian slaves, or servants do frequently steal what they expose to sale; provides that no planter or inhabitant shall buy, sell or traffique with any negro slave, or Indian slave, or servant, for rum, brandy, wine, or other goods, wares, or commodities, living or dead, shall pay for the first offence, £5, for the 2d, & every after £10. And every person, the case negro or Indian slaves, or servants, shall offer to trade without license of master, shall & may seize such negro or Indian slave, & have the reward of half a crown paid by the master, p. 205.

Negro, Indian, & white servants forbidden to trade.

In 1686, it was enacted that whereas the securing of runaway servants had been found a material encouragement to those coming to settle in the country, if any servant, prentice, or covenant servant runaway, those taking them up were to receive 20s, & 6d a mile travelling expenses from the master together with other expenses, — but the servants shall satisfy the master by service for all such costs, charges & damages, to be adjudged by the justices of the Peace, p. 212.

20s reward & 6d a mile for runaway servants.

1682 first mention of schools.

In 1693, was passed the Act for establishing school masters, the Preamble stating that the education of learning & good manners had hitherto been much neglected. It provides that the Inhabitants of any town, or through three or more chosen men, shall fix the salary of a school-master for the town, for so long time

as they think fit; and the major part of the inhabitants shall bind the remaining part to pay their share by fine [illegible] p. [illegible]

School is a central. The place of the school shall be as many as possible central. p. 358.

By 1698, in an Act declaring the rights & privileges of his Majesty's Subjects, it is provided that no person professing faith in God by Jesus Christ, shall be molested for difference in opinion, in matters of religious concernment, who do not, under that pretense, disturb the civil peace, or use this liberty to licentiousness. Provided this shall not extend to any of the Romish Religion to exercise their manner of worship contrary to the laws & Statutes of the Realm of England. This Act not to infringe the security of any Charter, p. 372.

Catholics not tolerated.

1698. Thos. Lawrence. In 1698, Thomas Oriantson was appointed a Commissioner for New Barbados, & Mr. Lawrence for the County of Somerset, for Redressing a piece of a neighboring province, p. 378.

1676. Land grantees in proportion to number of servants. In Chapter fourth of Concessions & Agreements of East New Jersey, in 1676, it is provided that whosoever shall adventure with the consent of one or more of the governors for the province of East New Jersey, shall transport themselves & servants prior to April 1st, 1677, they inquiloge shall grant them these following provisions, viz, for every person arriving at Perth Amboy, for every

able [illegible] servant, arriving with him, 50 A. of land. And whoever shall send servants before that time, shall have for every able man servant arriving [illegible], 50 A. and for every weaker servant, male or female, over 14, arriving there, 30 A. of land, and after the expiration of their time of service, 50 A. of land for their own use & behoff. p. 386.

Servants to have 50 Acres.

To every master or mistress that shall go hence, before Xmas 1st, 1678, 50 A., & to every able year servant, as are 14 or more, 50 A. and for every year & female servant, 25 A. and at the end of time, 30 A. for their own use. For those arriving the 2nd year, 1679, 40 A. & 20 A. & 25 A. respectively as above, provided that the land so taken up, contained at least two able men servants, & three other servants, as aforesaid, for every 50 A. that so respectively [illegible] & [illegible] every [illegible]. pp. 387-88.

Proceedings

Acts of West New Jersey from 25th Nov. 1681 to May 8th 1st, 1721.

Burlington.

In 1681, it was enacted that [illegible] and the [illegible] New Jersey, shall ever & every at Burlington, [illegible] to be the Head of the Province. p. 432.

The Head of the Province of N.J.

In 1682, it was enacted that all servants there [illegible] have reference to the custom of their country, at end of time of service, that is, in case of difference between master & servant, shall have 10 [illegible] & [illegible], [illegible] & [illegible], 3 horses & 1 [illegible]. All servants, since the [illegible] 1st, transported at their proper, without indentures

Indentures.

tures, or other agreements, shall serve 4 yrs, to commence from the time the ship shall be entered, and that all other servants, under 21, shall, within 3 mos. after arrival, if without indentures, shall serve for such time as the Court shall appoint. p. 447.

Servants without indentures to serve as the Court shall appoint.

Rotten Island School.

In 1682, it was enacted that Rotten Island be given to Burlington, for the maintaining of a School. p. 455.

In 1683, it was enacted that all magistrates, or any ordinary keeper of the province, or other province have power to take up all suspicious travellers, & require their pass, under the hand & seal of the magistrate or notary of the place of their last abode, & for want of such pass, to secure such person until the end of the next sessions, & the persons secured, or their masters, shall pay the charge & trouble of securing them, before they shall be discharged, at the discretion of two or more magistrates. p. 477.

Suspicious persons to be taken up.

It was also enacted that a Registry should be kept of all persons coming into the province, & their names, & the place whence they came, & with the name of the person, their name in, & the master thereof, the place of their last abode, & their age, & of parents, the number, name & age of their children, & masters, the number & names of

Registry of all arrivals to be kept.

their servants, with the times of their service, by contract, or indenture and their wages or covenants; the Register's fee is to be 6d. a head. p. 480.

Bill

The word "bill", appears in an Act of 1693. "Mauricé Royalls, or bills of conveyance". p. 519.

[See 11th Penny bill of Pennsylvania.]

An Act of 1694 enacts that if convicted of Adultery or Fornication, the Person or Persons, if both are unmarried, shall be Fined in the Sum of £5, either party is married £10, regularly. If unable to pay the fine, 3 Stripes on the bare back in the most public place where the Crime is committed, if either are married, & if both married, then 20 Stripes at a second, unless they pay, which is to be, for a certain space of Time, at the Discretion of the Court, & that the said stripes made, & required, shall be found in the Sum of £20, for such Offence for a year to lay. p. 528.

affirm.

1696, Quakers permitted to affirm, instead of to swear to the declaration of allegiance, as in East Jersey & other colonies. p. 549.

Negroes taxed 2s 6d each.

By a Law of 1696, every person owning negroes was taxed 2s-6d per head for three years 1s 3d, Blacks were taxed 12d.

Pennsylvania Gazette, 1774.

German Passengers, There are at the house of Martin Mnoll, the upper end of 2nd St. Men & women, Boys

Germans for Sale.

and Girls, German Passengers, that came from Rotterdam in the Ship Dreaming Molly, Capt. Gill, and are willing to serve, some Time for the Charges paid for their Passage, will be given if required. Enquire of the Printers, in Market St.

Jan. 26th. 1773.

German girl price £13.

For Sale, A German Girl of 17 yrs. of age. She is healthy, strong, good natured & honest, but 4 years to serve from the 4th of last Month, the Time she arrived from Ireland. She will be sold, for about Fifteen Pounds, the money to be paid, or, if not, for 40s and new Cloaths and to be delivered, Enquire of the Printers. Feb. 9th, 1774.

Schoolmaster; Wanted for

Kent Co. on Delaware. Feb. 15th, 1774. Wanted immediately, a School master, a sober man, capable to teach Reading, Writing & Arithmetic. Such a Person, applying to the Subscribers, will meet with Encouragement. The situation is pleasant, an exceeding good School House, lately erected, & well finished, with all proper Conveniences, Apply Papers, Testimonials, Terms Letters, Post paid, Inspection, &c.

Lost Negro man, a slave,

Lost, Stolen Runaway. Runaway from the Subscriber, a Negro Servant, named Glen Hanson, aged about Twenty, Sixteen, tall slender, pretty black, pretty Sensible, talks Scotch & English, wears his head, had on when he went, a blue cloth jacket, lined with leather &c. He may cut off his hair & change

his clothes, it is certain he has gone back in the woods with some of his countrymen, particularly a likely soldier man. [illegible] confined in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by Henry Weits.

He came in with Capt. Hunter last Summer.

March 23rd. 1774.

[illegible] Man, named Wm. Madden, was confined in Lancaster gaol, for the [illegible] he was wanted, by his writing to me his distress & his honesty, prevailed on me to pay the money & take him out, he is 26 yrs. of age, short black curled hair, [illegible] & has served some of his time at Woxenlown, & some at Duck-creek. Had on a short green silk jacket, green velveteen breeches &c. His face is much freckled, has the appearance of a mulatto, his nose [illegible] wide nostrils, [illegible] a quickness & shows resolution, [illegible] & if any person shall conceal or harbour him, or shall keep a tavern will be obliged to pay the owners.

Philip Backen.

July 27th. 1774.

[illegible] Indentured Servants & Redemptioners, a few Palatines, among whom are the following tradesmen, viz. Blacksmiths, [illegible]

Imprisoned for debt, sold as a servant.

Ex. Ship Friends for sale.

makers, coppersmiths, taylors, shoe-makers, ship-carpenters, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],

ed, or otherwise, are desired to call & discharge their Bonds & Accounts to prevent Cost. Nov. 2nd. 1774.

Phila. 11th month, 7th. 1774. Runaway this morning from the Subscriber, living in Lancaster, an English servant lad, named Jno. Tuite, aged about 19 years, who came from Dublin in England, he is a little pock-pitted short of his age, full of talk, & very forward & impudent, unless before people he is in some fear of, when he can behave as humble & appear as innocent as to seem incapable of doing any thing. He is of a fair complexion & short brown hair. Had on when he went away, a pair of leather breeches, thread stockings, & half worn shoes. He will have about 20 lb. when of age, which he is just 1 year of age. It is thought he is working about the town, waiting for an opportunity to get on-board a vessel from England. Whoever takes him up, shall be rewarded, paid by Jno. Dunn, Senr.

Nov. 7th, 1774.

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wrecches

200 lb when of age.

July 11th Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Staunton, Augusta Co. Va. the 7th inst. a convict Irish servant, named James Culbertson, by trade a carpenter and joiner, about 30 years of age, 5 ft. 10 in. high, very black hair, which he wears tied behind, a remarkable scar on his face, one over the eye & his left temple. Had on a brown cloth jacket, osnbrigs trowsers, & a fashionable castor hat. The said convict was imported in the Ship, Capt. Gibson, from London, in Oct. last, and assigned to Dennis Hodge, in Leeds town, Va. as he is a smith it is thought he will endeavour to procure a Forge. Whoever delivers the said Convict, shall be rewarded, paid by Henry Hite.

Nov. 10th, 1774.

1774 convict

hair tied behind.

trowsers,

Pennsylvania Gazette - 1774. -

Yankee. Three Pounds Reward for catching a Yankee, named John Eliot, who made his escape from Peter Evans, on Susquehanna, 6 ft. high, sickly coloured, having had the ague this fall, born in New England, & talks in that dialect, has long black hair, & has a [illegible] stopping in his speech. Had on [illegible] breeches, a [illegible] jacket, [illegible] breeches, [illegible] ft. [illegible] long, [illegible] pocket on [illegible] side, & [illegible] over shoes, it is supposed he is gone towards Maryland, & as he is a deceitful man, it may endanger [illegible] being [illegible] that may apprehend him, but the uncommon stoppage in his speech [illegible] being him to be the person, [illegible] & secure him, [illegible] that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, paid by Robert Craig, or Alexander Elliot, Nov. 23. 1774.

Twelfth Month, 17th. 1774. Runaway from the Subscriber, in East Caln Township, Chester Co. an Irish [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], near 40 years of age, 5 ft. [illegible] high, [illegible], black, curled hair, [illegible] mixed with grey, but may wear an old brown wig, Had on buckskin breches, two shirts, one hemp & the other linen, [illegible] he escaped from the Mob of Ireland [illegible] breeches. [illegible] any [illegible], to [illegible] again. Forty dollars Reward & reasonable [illegible], paid by Thomas Cain, Dec. 21st. 1774.

Lancaster Co. 20th. 1774. Ran away from the Subscriber on Sunday night, the 11th [illegible], a [illegible] second man, named [illegible] Cain, [illegible]

years of age, 5 ft - 7 or 10 in. high, brown hair, pale complexion, [illegible] a Vest, [illegible], a [illegible] Coat, [illegible] a Shirt, [illegible] Coat, [illegible] Coat, [illegible] Shirt, [illegible] Coat, [illegible]. Dec. [illegible], 1774.

Escaped indented servant, leaving a chest,

New York, Oct. 30th, 1775. The Ship Minerva, Capt. Morrison, arrived here from Glasgow, on Thursday last, with 230 passengers, & the same day arrived here from the same place, the Ship Neptune, Capt. Morrison, with [illegible] passengers. Many of them were deprived of their arms after being [illegible] by order of the Government. Aug. [illegible], 1775.

317 passengers from Scotland,

Runaway on the 11th day of Dec. last, from the subscriber, living in Breakneck township, in Berks Co. in the Province of Pa. an indented Servant Boy, named Yost Meyer, speaks but little English, used to teach School, [illegible] he pretends to be a real Taylor, [illegible] a mare [illegible], [illegible] a good pair of breeches [illegible], [illegible] change his name. [illegible] any [illegible] anywhere. March 8th, 1775.

Schoolmaster,

Just arrived in the Ship Mrs. George Fortin, Master from Bristol, a number of healthy men & women servants, at the Widow Snyders, the Golden Swan in 3rd St. Their Passage Money [illegible] Dec. [illegible], 1775.

Indented servants,

For London, The Ship Pennsylvania Packet, [illegible] Master, [illegible] a few days [illegible]

Franklin arrived in a Pennsylvania vessel,

Pennsylvania Gazette - 1775.

[illegible] to [illegible] Times [illegible] Bond, [illegible] said master, [illegible] hundred [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] Servants, [illegible] Redemptioners, arrived [illegible] said Ship, amongst whom are a variety of Tradesmen, whose Times are to be disposed of. Enquire as above. May 10th, 1775.

Chester, May 2d inst. 1775. Has committed to my Custody [illegible] Boy, [illegible] Parents [illegible] Ireland, [illegible] years of age, [illegible] to be [illegible] a Servant to serve [illegible] Times [illegible]. [illegible] Parents [illegible] come [illegible] 3 weeks from [illegible] Date, [illegible] received, [illegible] paid. [illegible] Gaoler. [illegible] 1775

Inquiry for a Swiss Redemptioner.

Enquire after Jacob Schenckey. The said Jacob Schenckey is a native of Switzerland, in the Canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, he got a Passage by Passenger from England to Philadelphia, 26 yrs. ago. The Ship in which he was to go to America with his family, at being ready to sail, he went home again to finish some necessary business. On his second arrival in Holland, his mother was in Poor Circumstances, he was obliged to go a Soldier in Holland, [illegible] saying, heard nothing of him since that time, his daughter Elizabeth, partly blind, desires to know where he is, [illegible] is married [illegible] Lady, [illegible] Lady, [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] Tobacco

wode. by a letter to be directed to, from Judojen Smith, Butcher, in Quebec. June 7th. 1775.

Lower Cross Roads, Hanover Co. Md. May 22nd. 1775.
L. of Deserters; Runaway last night, an indented Servant man, named Wm. Duty, by trade a breeches-maker, speaks with the brogue, being from the West of Ireland, appears in dress genteel, & on that account, may not be suspected for a runaway. Had on buckskin breeches, [illegible] coat with [illegible] buttons, a pair of brown ribbed [illegible] all colored thro', old [illegible] & wore Irish brogues not, but a little in the [illegible]. Jacob Demmon.

Intends for Gen. Gage.

He can write & has a forged pass, & intends for General Gage. June 7th, 1775.

Dover Delaware Co. [illegible] 1775. [illegible] living in Bensbury township, Chester Co. a servant man, named [illegible], a shoemaker by trade, 30 yrs. of age, had on when he went away, [illegible] leather breeches, one pair of almost new boots, with brown broad tops &c. He has short, black hair, & sometimes wears his false curl, his fore teeth yellow, speaks High Dutch & Low Dutch. Served his apprenticeship sign up in the East Jersey, & knows many parts of the country. Wm. Temple. June 28. 1775.

wears a false curl.

Chester Co. July 18th. 1775. Runaway from the Subscriber, living in the township of Londonderry, near Londonderry, an indented servant man, a Dunker by

Trowsers.

ock by profession, named Daniel Guillerin, between
or 20 years of age, had on when he went away, an old
low shirt & trowsers, old shoes, black silk garters
and a new felt hat. he is apt to drink to excess,
when he can get it, and behaves pretty civilly when
interested, he talked much of going to
Lancaster, & he could get away. £5. Reward,
if taken within 20 miles, 40s. if within 40 miles, &
if out of the Province, 3 pounds & all reasonable charges,
paid by Joshua Pierce. July 26th, 1775.

Breeches & crocus trowsers.

Ben. Gage.

the Subscriber, living near the Lancaster Iron works,
a convict servant man, named Wm. Springell,
23 or 24 yrs. old, had on among other things blue
breeches & crocus trowsers.... he pretends to gardening
& driving a team, is a great thief & drunkard, & it is
[illegible] he will steal a horse, he has talked much
of [illegible] to Ben. Gage, [illegible] he could
[illegible] he [illegible] to the Great Britain, Capt.
[illegible] trade, [illegible] him to the Sheriff when in jail
for his honesty. £5. Reward if taken out of the
Province paid by Job Garretson, July 26th. 1775.

Runaway servant notified to return & teach the School.

Aug. 13, 1775. John Kincaine is hereby desired to return to his
Master, in order to teach School, or otherwise make
satisfaction as Law and Justice may oblige him to do,
[illegible] Complaints made, will soon be found in
the Gazette. If said John Kincaine should not
[illegible] this Advertisement, his Master will be under the [illegible]

[illegible] Court [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

will try to get into the Continental Service

[illegible] into the Continental Service, as his mind runs that way, or may pretend to have deserted from Capt. [illegible]

Wm. West.

N. B. The said servant was pursued & overtaken a few miles on this side Lancaster, where he dropped his bundle of clothes, and made his escape in the woods, has no other clothes with him than what he was on his back. Sept. 6th, 1775.

Runaway on the 8th of the 8th month last, from the subscriber, living in Donegal township, Lancaster County, a [illegible] Woman Servant, a great [illegible] black hair, which said she was with child, to a certain Henry McLaughlin an hired servant to the subscriber & said McLaughlin [illegible] the same time & the same type, her, [illegible] said the old [illegible] of the family that [illegible] would follow him [illegible] would find him. Said servant took with her striped linsey petticoats, a calico short gown, check shoes, with several other clothes. Whoever takes up said servant & brings her to her master shall have 5s. Reward, & their labour for their pains.

James Smith.

Sept. 8th, 1775.

Woman Servant with child, to a [illegible] man.

[illegible], [illegible] the 10th of Sept. 1775, an English Servant Woman, has been in the country about 8 or 9 years. She was sold

White or man servant, has a mulatto bastard,

for having a mulatto bastard, she is a well set woman, of about 5 ft. 3 or 4 in. high, dark coloured hair, her name is Eleanor Davis, & she has three different suits of clothes to wear. [illegible] the above Reward, & all reasonable charges, paid by James Butler. Queens Town, Queen Annes Co.

N.B. She went away in company with an Irish servant man of Francis Gills, in same boat, the man large, much in the Irish dialect, & got back the grey clothes. Sept. 27th. 1775.

Servant for sale, has served a company of Militia,

To be Sold the Time of an English Servant Man, has upwards of 3 yrs. to serve, is very capable of working the Man will Receive in most of the useful Manners, particularly Gallon & Steel Work, has been employed in serving a Company of Militia, has served some time in Royal Navy, & one of the Belligerents in the City. Likewise the Time of an Irish Servant Girl, who has near two years to serve, can spin & is very capable of doing any kind of house work. Enquire of the Printer. Nov. 22d. 1775.

Deserter from the Mensdorf army.

Phila. Feb. 20th. 1776 Sixteen Dollars Reward, Runaway from the Subscriber, two indented Servant Men, viz. Wm. Kirgan, country born &c; also Wm. Grey, a native of Old England, a Woolcombe by trade, same age as Kirgan, has light red hair & black eye-brows; is an artful fellow, supposed to have deserted from the ministerial army, & I suppose will endeavour to get there again. Had on & took with him an old outsor hat, old brown coat, old leather breches, & pair of new shoes & old socks. These

[illegible]

take up & secure the said Runaways, shall have £3, for either of them, or the above Reward for both, paid by Stephen Webb. Feb. 28th. 1776.

To be sold a negro woman.

Phila. Feb. 20th. 1776 — 100 dollars Reward. Runaway last Thursday evening from the Subscriber, living in 2nd St. near Market St. a Negro Woman, named Chloe, 19 yrs old, a stout made, hearty girl, full faced, but [illegible] low pound nose, [illegible] on her [illegible] marks of her tribe in Guinea) had on her [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] cap. [illegible] Negro Woman to any master shall have the above Reward.

Guinea,

make no secret.

Robert Cooper.

Feb. 21st. 1776.

To be sold, A healthy Irish servant Man, 20 yrs of age, has 3 years to serve, he is willing to serve in the Continental Army. [illegible] Enquire of the Printers hereof. Feb. 21st 1776.

He says a man willing to serve in the Continental army.

[illegible] Runaway [illegible] Negro Fellow named Cesar Fuller, 18 yrs of age. He is supposed to have followed his mother, who is thought to be in Capt. Wilson's company, that is gone to Quebec, she advised him to run away some time before. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall

are the above Reward, paid by Thos. Kelso.

N.B. There was a chest broken open the same night he ran away at Mr. John Harris's, & one check shirt, one pair of black breeches, & other clothes, supposed to be done by the said servant. May 8th, 1776.

Brockley Township, Chester Co. May 26th, 1776. Eight Dollars Reward. Run away from the Subscriber, an Irish Servant lad 17 yrs. of age, 5 ft 6 or 7 in. high, had on old shoes, [illegible] breeches & trowsers [illegible] coat, [illegible] stockings, [illegible] jacket, [illegible] 15 yrs. [illegible] entitled in [illegible] Their at Tarlton. [illegible] the armed vessels in the river. Any person that will take up said servant & secure him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward from Caleb Parry. June 5th, 1776.

Five Dollars Reward. Lancaster county, to Deserter, [illegible] Lancaster in Warwick Township, Lancaster Co. [illegible] of the 10th of June last, a Dragoon man, named [illegible] a Russian, 25 yrs. of age, brown hair, [illegible] eyes, speaks broken English, a forgeron by Dummer. Had on a [illegible] breeches & [illegible] hat, [illegible] with them. [illegible] June [illegible] 1776.

Five Dollars Reward. Lancaster county to Deserter, [illegible] 1776. [illegible] Dragoon [illegible] man, named [illegible] Dan [illegible] about a [illegible] years of age, [illegible] a [illegible] wife, [illegible]

mulatto, millend on her ears &c, says she was born in England & brought to Cecil Co. Md. at 12 yrs of age, where she served her time, she afterwards went to Ulsta, & was put in goal on suspicion, but nothing proved against her, and she was sold to the subscriber for her cost. Whoever secures said servant in any goal, shall have the above Reward, & reasonable charges if brought to Joseph Sage in Radnor Township, Chester Co. June 26th. 1776.

Imprisoned on suspicion & sold.

[illegible] 2nd, 1776. Broke goals & escaped, Runaway last Sunday night, from the subscriber, living in Chester Co. the 2 following servants, viz. Edward Gray, &c. He was sold out of goal to the subscriber, & on my account, & treated himself to me. It is hoped that every honest person will endeavour to apprehend said Gray not for the reward but in order that he may be brought to justice. The other, named John Fields, 20 yrs. of age, born in New England, says he was brought to this town in [illegible] & has lately been at Cecil Town. Had neither hoes nor stockings, part of a long black & coarse, & a pair short bar. £5. Reward for Gray, & 40s. for Fields, paid by the Subs. July [illegible] 1776.

Runaway from the Subscriber living in Upper Mannington Township, a servant man, named John Lewis. Had a few out, & lower &c, has an impediment in his speech. Whoever takes up the said servant, & secures him in any goal in the Thirteen United Colonies, shall have the above

Thirteen United Colonies,

Reward & all reasonable charges, paid by Wm. Hutson, July 10. 1776.

Run away from the Subscriber, living in Radnor township, Chester Co. on the 27th day of last July, an Irish indented servant maid, named Catharine Lang, a squaty fat lass, broad faced, a down look, her hair cut short round her head.

James Hunter.

N.B. It is judged she is looking about the farmers of Phila. or somewhere about town. July 17. 1776.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living at Darby, Phila Co. on the morning of the 29th inst. an Irish servant lad, named James Lahagan, but may change it to Gardner, 21 years of age, has short brown hair, which he sometimes wears tied, speaks somewhat when first spoken to. It is very likely he will try to get into one of the companies now marching for New York, all persons are warned to secure him, and whoever takes up the said servant, or any other person, in any of the public goals in the United States, shall receive the above Reward & reasonable charge, paid by Robert Coleman.

July 24th. 1776.

Eight dollars Reward. Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Oley township, Berks Co. Pennsylvania, on Sunday, the 28th day of July, a servant man, named Wm. Blackmore, he knock kneed, & turns his toes out in his walk, — he came from the West of England, states was last hired, — talkative, impudent & [illegible]

[illegible] wear, [illegible] of company, & apt to get in liquor, had on old, buckskin breeches, coarse thread stocking, a much worn beaver hat, scalloped & covered up, which he stole. He had an iron collar round his neck, on one shank of which was marked [illegible] and on the other [illegible]. He was [illegible] easily recovered, it is expected he will endeavour to get on board some of the King's ships, as he is a [illegible] low. The above D. & r.e. paid by Isaac Hain.

Aug. 31st, 1776.

iron collar, covers it with his shirt, & a great tory,

[illegible] on the 29th ult, from the Subscriber, living in the Swamp, Lancaster, 2 indented servants, one named Thomas Read 20 yrs. of age, — The other named Robert [illegible] Dublin, & have been about a year in the country, [illegible] the camp; all officers are forewarned not to entertain them. Whoever takes up & secures said servants in any gaol, so as their master may have them again shall have the above D. & r.e. paid by

Michael Masser, Aug. 17, 1776.

servants [illegible] to [illegible],

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10 dollars Reward, Ran away on Sunday night last, [illegible] the subscribers living in Montgomery County, Phila. Co., two indented Irish servant men, one of them named John Lewis, 18 yrs. of age, black hair, tied to [illegible] the military exercise very well, [illegible] the other small [illegible] had on & took with him [illegible] the military [illegible],

Cumberland Sept. 17, 1776.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

regard to declare; it is hoped that all friends to American Liberty will endeavour to secure him, & prevent his design. Whoever takes up said servant & secures him so as we get, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward paid by William Brown. Aug. 28th. 1776.

8 dollars Reward. Ran away on the first of Sept. inst. from the Subscriber, living in Cecil Co. Md. near Col. Thomas Ewing, an indented servant man, named John Miller, born in Ireland, has been in Philadelphia, - speaks very quick, pale faced man, thick set sometimes troubled with the rheumatism, & pains in his joints. Has a wife & two children, the eldest about 4 years old, the other suckling, wears brown cloth, with black buttons, & yellow metal buttons, & has with him a blue & white striped Linsey Woolsey Coverlet, & a new black Coverlet strong & magnificent, stamped by Lees from the mills. It is thought he will endeavour to get on board some vessel, as he is not fit for the land service. 20s. Reward, if secured in any goal 20 miles from home, 40s. if 40 miles, & if 60 miles, the above R. & C. paid by Lloyd & Foster. Sept. 11th. 1776.

Cecil Retreat, Cecil Co. Sept. 11th. 1776. 10 Dollars Reward. Ran away from the subscriber last night an Irish servant man named Christopher, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black hair, pitty much marked with the small pox, a stout or thick man, a fine face, a roman nose, & spoken to. Had on & took with him a new felt hat, an

Pennsylvania Gazette. 1776.

old brown jacket, one shirt, & 2 pair of trowsers, one pair without [illegible]

Wm. Cloud. Sept. 25th, 1776.

Eight Dollars Reward. Runaway on the 21st of this instant, [illegible] from the Subscriber, living in the Indian Territory, a Negro Servant man, named David Thomas, about 18 years of age, very black coloured, black hair, thick ancles, head and [illegible] look, with time a half worn fur hat, a striped linen [illegible] jacket, a red woollen jacket, a pair of brown fustian breeches, a pair of striped trowsers, [illegible] of Dancing. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again shall have the above reward & [illegible] paid by

George Scott Turner.

N.B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Sept. 22d. 1776.

Pennsylvania Gazette, 1779.

Hornton, Chila. Co. 2nd Month 5th, 1779.— 16 dollars, (Silver Money) Reward. Runaway yesterday evening, from the Subscribers, two German servant lads, the one named Matthias Hepell, near 20 yrs. of age ... brown hair, tied when he went away, — had on a pair of new buckskin breeches, purple colored, blue coat good looking, a pair of [illegible] shoes [illegible] stockings, & a common hat, almost new. ... The other named Jacob Cloning, about the same height, near 18 yrs. of age, ... had on new buckskin breeches, an old shirt, & a pair of striped trowsers. William Haldwell & Reynear Haldwell.

We suspect they will be endeavouring for New York.

March 10th, 1779.

Douglass Township, Berks Co. April 1st, 1779. Run away last night from the subscriber an indented servant lad, named John Henry Kinziger, [illegible] years of age, [illegible] hair, speaks but little English. Had on & took with him blue plain trowsers, & a pair of new, [illegible] with white in them, no [illegible]. He also took with him a half stocked gun, with a blue barrel, a London lock, a sermon book, a blue & white pillow case to carry his clothes in. Whoever secures said Runaway, so that I may have him again, shall have a Reward of Ten Dollars & [illegible] paid by Jacob Geesee. April 7th, 1779.

At Collins Tavern, Runaway from the Subscriber, living at Gallinghan Township, Berks Co. near the Dancing House, a servant lad, county born, named Wm.

Tardall, about 18 yrs. of age, about 5 ft. high. Had on when he went away a gray & low shirt, low trowsers, an old hat, no shoes.

Trowsers,

[illegible] C. H.

May 26th, 1779.

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20 dollars Reward. Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Upper Dublin township, Phila. Co. on the 18th of July, a Dutch Servant maid, named Carolina Gosinger, alias Lania, about 30 yrs. of age, she has lost one of her eyes, & has a thin spare visage, with black hair, a middle sized woman, & talks bad English. Had on & took with her 5 short gowns, 2 calics, 1 linen, 1 striped stripe, 1 linen stripe, 3 linsey petticoats, 2 white aprons. She was imported some years ago, & purchased by Peter Miller, living in Northampton, & sold to [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible], Miller, & sold again to John Gabal, & purchased by the subscriber. The above R. & ne. paid by Arthur Broades. May 26. 1779.

Woman sold 4 times.

To be sold, with the Country, A Dutch Servant Man, about 18 yrs. of age, has near three yrs. to serve. Enquire of the Printers. March 29th, 1780.

100 dollars Reward, & [illegible]

Phila, April, 10th, 1780. One hundred Dollars Reward, Runaway yesterday morning, an apprentice boy, named George Miller, about 3 ft. 4 in. high. thick set, has light coloured hair & wears it tied. Had on when he went away, a light coloured, home made, cloth coat, jacket & breeches, blue yarn stocking, new shoes, new shoes, with round pinched buckles, & wears a round hat. Whoever takes up said boy, & delivers him to his master, living in 2nd St. above Mine St. (Blacksmith) shall have the above R. paid by Valentine Brown.

Pennsylvania Gazette - 1780.

All masters of vessels or others are desired not to harbour or take him away at their peril, April 19th, 1780.

Earl Township, Lancaster Co. May 12th, Runaway the 12th day of this inst. May, from the Subscriber, a Servant Man, named Nathaniel Griffinden, 5 ft 6 in. high, had on a snuff colored long coat, a dark colr'd jacket, a pair of half worn pumps, & steel buckles, about 19 yrs. old. Whoever takes up the said servant & brings him home to his master, or secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have One hundred Dollars, & all rea. paid by Willie Dane, May 24th, 1780.

Left Lancaster County, Runaway the 6th inst June, from the Subscriber, living in Upper Ringgold, Lancaster, a Servant Lad, named Sam. Bown, 17 yrs of age, dark complexion, short brown hair, dressed, when he went away, a plain low shirt, and trousers, and felt hat, is very talkative, used to live in Phila, & supposed to be gone that way. The above reward paid for securing said servant by John Beaumont, Junr. June 21st, 1780.

Left Colonel Cornell, Runaway from the Subscriber, by Effingham Lad, named John Hall, bound to serve the King's Ship Jay, Capt. Barker, Commander. Whoever secures said apprentice, & returns him to his master, shall be entitled to Eighteen Dollars, paid by

Isaac Forsyth,

July 19th, 1780.

Pennsylvania Gazette, 1780.

[illegible] Ran away from the Subscriber, living in [illegible], a Servant lad, named [illegible], [illegible] years of age, about [illegible] feet [illegible] inches high, [illegible] a wart on his right [illegible]. His father lives in [illegible] the Dutch settlement, near the Ferry, commonly called [illegible]. Whoever takes up the said lad, and secures him, so that his master may have again, shall receive the above D. paid by John Philip De Haas.

[illegible] Oct. 1, 1780.

[illegible] Lancaster County, Sept. 25, 1780. Ran away from the Subscriber an Apprentice lad, named Thomas Hampton Evans, about [illegible] years of age, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches high, of a stout [illegible], fair hair, tied behind, a down look & thin visaged; had on when he went away a linsey jacket with sleeves, a pair of trowsers, a homespun shirt, & no hat. It is probable he will go to his father's [illegible] in [illegible].

Whoever takes up the said lad & delivers him to the Keeper of the work house in Philadelphia, shall have the above D. paid by the Subscriber, living in Chestnut, near Second St.

Isaac Kitzgrandolph. Sept. 27, 1780.

[illegible] Ty Half-Johannes Reward. On the 30th ult. ran away from the Subscriber, in the Borough of Lancaster, a Dutch Servant man, named Daniel Lorum, but may probably change it to Lore, is a little pretty [illegible] man, about [illegible] years of age, [illegible] feet high, [illegible] his own [illegible]. He is of a middle complexion & speaks good English, has been [illegible] in the Continental service. It is supposed he is gone to Susquehanna, as [illegible]

Pennsylvania Gazette, 1780.-1781.

the father lives near Frederick Town in Va. or Md. Whoever secures said servant, that I may have him again, shall have the above D. or the value in Continental currency, m.r.c. paid by Elisha Rice.

Dec. 6th, 1780.

1781 Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Salsbury [illegible] Baltimore C. on the 9th of March, 1781, an indented Servant Lad, named John Lott, 5 ft 11 in high, [illegible] of age. Whoever will take up said servant, and bring him home to the master, the informer will be entitled to the reward of Five Shillings from me, John Ely.

Runaway 30 Dollars (Specie) Reward. Runaway from the subscriber, living in Baltimore Town on Sunday, the 2nd inst. a Irish servant man, named [illegible] Flynn, a skinner & tanner by trade, about 50 yrs. of age, thin visaged, a little pitted with small pox, had a sharp nose, piercing eyes, fierce stern countenance, short black hair, [illegible] speaks Irish fluently & English tolerable well, [illegible] brewster [illegible] pair of buckskin breeches, without knee buckles, a [illegible], an old round beaver Hat. Ten hard dollars R. if taken in this county, 20 hard dollars if out of the County, & in any of the State, 30, & if caught beyond the same, together with what the law allows, paid by John & Robert Carey.

N.B. We are resolved to prosecute any person harbouring the said servant. Sept. 12th, 1781.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Bart Township, Lancaster Co. on the night of the 17th inst., an Irish indented Servant woman, named Rebecca Thompson, a [illegible] built woman, [illegible] years of age, whoever takes up & secures said Servant in any goal, so as the owner may get her again, shall receive the sum of Eighteen Dollars paid by [illegible] Nov. 23. 1782.

Runaway servant woman.

Four Dollars Reward, Runaway from the Subscriber living, in Cumberland County, Lancaster Co. on the night of the 27th inst., an indented man, named Geo. Tilly, about 24 years of age, 5 ft 4 in. high, chunky built, round visage, short brown hair, has an impudent look, & very talkative, speaks English, tho' his Dialect he was born in Saxony, deserted from the English in Philad., has a Continental Coat, sometimes pretend [illegible] he is bound for [illegible], & [illegible] fond of strong liquor, & may expect to hang, [illegible] on, often he will say he did [illegible] goal, he [illegible] & [illegible], & you [illegible] all things, whoever apprehends said [illegible] & brings him to his master, or secures him in any goal, so he may be had again, shall have the above R. & c. paid by Joseph Miller, Nov. 11th, 1782.

Drove a Continental man.

Lost,

The Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, from 1703 to 1752, by Samuel Nevill, Second Justice of the Supreme Court, Printed by William Bradford, Kings Printer for N.J. 1752.

Laws of New Jersey 1703 1752.

[illegible] act for regulating slaves, in 1713. = [illegible] trading with any Negro, Indian, or Mulatto slave, without consent of master, to forfeit 20s. for the first offence, & 40s. for the second. [illegible] slave, as aforesaid, not having a pass from his master, or not known to be in his service, may be taken up, & whipped by the party taking him up, or his order, on the bare back, not exceeding 20 lashes; and the taker up shall have 5s. with reasonable charges from the master, & if above 5 miles, 6d. a mile, for every mile over. [illegible] 20 lashes on the bare back, the taker up to have 10s. the constable 3s. to be paid by the master. p. 13.

No Indian or negro, to be a freeholder.

[illegible] Indian, negro, or mulatto, hereafter made free, to be a freeholder. p. 28.

An act for regulating white servants, & taking up idlers, was passed the 28th of June, 1718. [illegible] that because the importation of white servants would be a great benefit to the country, but hath [illegible] obstructed, because [illegible] wicked persons encouraged & assisted the said servants to run away, it was enacted that servants absenting themselves without leave shall serve double time, & for a year and a day. For reason, one shall engage, collect, or assist any servant to run away, to forfeit £10. [illegible] person knowing of concealing a runaway servant [illegible]

Slaves may be whipped for not having a pass.

6d. a mile [illegible] for every.

£10.

£10.

shall pay to the master 10s for each day. Any person who
Upward 5d & 6d a mile. shall take up, or return a runaway to his master, shall have 15s. fee besides, 6d. for every mile, from the place taken, to the masters house. pp. 24 - 25.

By the 8th of Geo. 1st, 1722, the preamble of which states that some persons transported to his Majesty's
Cause. colonies, by the consent of their masters, or owners, to be sold as servants, or slaves, for a term of years, or at will, that the public administration, if it should be by a mere justices, or any persons specially appointed by the Governor, may be liable to be biased by any prejudice towards those whom they may suspect, and that any person refusing the oath, shall be deemed a Popish recusant convict.

Then follows the oath of allegiance, the oath of abhorrency, in regard to the damnable doctrines &c. as in Terms, and then the declaration that in the Sacrament there is not any transubstantiation into the body & blood of Christ, &c. pp. 94 95.

1731 Indentures. In the 4th of Geo. 2nd, 1731, was passed an Act, concerning indentures or bonds entered into by the same preamble and provisions, as in the Act of Terms, p. 21.

The tenth section of this Act provides that if any male servants convicted of fornication, with any female servant, the masters of such to be the charges of prosecution between them. The servants to serve their respective masters as much longer as the masters shall think reasonable. p. 211.

Fornication of servants.

Laws of New Jersey. 1702-1752 — 1702-1776.

1742 Any [illegible] concealing death of [illegible] to be guilty death.

By the Act of 15th Geo. 2nd, 1742, any white, or [illegible], [illegible] being [illegible], unmarr[illegible] owning to conceal the death of her bastard, [illegible] death, [illegible] was born dead. This Act was to be publicly read, yearly, on Some Sunday in May, in all the parish churches, chapels, and meeting houses. p. 274.

[illegible] 58, [illegible] or [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] against [illegible], it was prohibited to enlist any young man, under 21, or any [illegible] [illegible] a term of [illegible], bought servants, or apprentices without [illegible] writing from master, under penalty of £20, for a young man, £10, for a slave, £20, for a bought servant, or apprentice. p. 510.

1752 Act more [illegible] 5 negroes or mulattoes [illegible] or mulattoes [illegible] not [illegible] suffered.

By an Act of 1752, negro or mulatto slaves, meeting above 5 together, except on master's business, [illegible] by any mulatto or negro, who may also [illegible] not [illegible] 21 years. Keeping in the [illegible] servant, [illegible] to church, or funerals meetings of kinsfolk, with master consent. p. 444.

Acts of the General Assembly of New Jersey from the surrender of the Government to Queen Anne, Nov. 1st, 1702, to Jan. 14th, 1776. Burlington, 1776.

Act regulating white servants, of 1713-14, making

[illegible] runaway bay horse &c, continued in force, p. 21.

[illegible] Act, [illegible] a tax on [illegible] commodities, and to [illegible] population [illegible] women [illegible] continued in force, pp. 84-88.

[illegible] 1751, [illegible] appears [illegible] not more than [illegible] in number &c, continued in force, p. [illegible].

Marriage [illegible]

On Dec. 6th, 1775, it was enacted, that whereas it often happens that persons, convicted of crimes, are unable to pay the fine & cost, whether they remain long in gaol, and become a burden to the community, it shall be lawful for the justices to sell & assign the persons so sentenced to serve the fine, fees & charges, the fine & cost, for so long time as the justices shall think reasonable, not exceeding 5 years, p. 491.

Pennsylvania Gazette, 1782.

[illegible] Tuesday last [illegible] a [illegible] Gaol, in Philadelphia, named Hannah Morris [illegible] years, of an Indian, black [illegible] a [illegible] mark on her [illegible] had on & took with her, a white linen bonnet, an old striped linen short gown, one white linen bibb, an old striped linen petticoat, a striped cotton bibb [illegible] any person [illegible] brings her home to her master, or secures her in any gaol, so that he may have her again, shall have Three hard dollars Reward, & reasonable charges, paid by [illegible] Bowen.

March 6th, 1782.

linen

Pennsylvania Gazette, 1782.

2 Women to be sold, for expending the Overseers of the Poor.

to be disposed of by the Overseers of the Poor of the City of [illegible], according to an Act of General Assembly, passed in the [illegible] year, for a sufficient adequate to the expense of two Young Women, who have been a charge to the public. They are hearty, stout & strong, fit for home, and more particularly for country business.

May 8th, 1782.

Runaway, the 15th of the 7th month, 1782, 3 Pounds Reward. Ran away from the Subscriber, a Scotch Servant Lad, named Daniel M'Kinney, about [illegible] years of age, [illegible] hair, had on when he went away a pair of old [illegible] leather breeches, [illegible] & trowsers, and a striped linen under jacket. Whoever takes up the said Lad & secures him so that I may have the above D. & x.c. paid by Philip Price. July 17, 1782.

1783.

Runaway on the [illegible] from the subscriber, [illegible] Township, Chester co. [illegible] about 21 years of age, named [illegible], whoever secures said Lad shall receive 6d. D, but no [illegible]. [illegible] March [illegible], 1783.

Tredyffrin township, Chester Co. March 30th, 1783.

40 Shillings Reward. Runaway from the Subscriber, on the night of the 28th inst., a Servant Maid, named Elizabeth Gist, about 22 years of age, country born, of a pale

complexion, middle aged, pockmarked for both, with short black hair, & fair skin, had on when she went away a striped linsey woolsey petticoat, [illegible] black silk bonnet, a cloth coloured cloak, without a cape, [illegible] stockings, & low heeled leather shoes, she went off [illegible]

Black silk bonnet,

John Callenton, who has left a wife & child behind, he is a stable looking fellow - had on when he went away [illegible] much patched, striped flannel shirt, & red shoes, he is about 5 ft. [illegible] light hair, says he is an Englishman born, & has been a soldier in the British Army, & secures said servant in any gaol, so that he may have her again, shall have the above reward paid by Jno. Stone. April 2nd. 1783.

Had on a pair of [illegible] breeches, & a check shirt, but carried more [illegible]

Spira, [illegible] 7th, 1783. - Runaway from on board the ship [illegible] Lunegg, Peter Dillon, Master, on Sunday night last, the following servants, viz, Joseph M'Nair, a [illegible] weight by trade, about 24 yrs. old, [illegible] black hair, [illegible] the Co. of Londonderry, in Ireland. Had on a pair of [illegible] breeches, & a check shirt, but carried more [illegible] Dowr, aged about 37 years, stout made, [illegible] 5 ft. [illegible] with fair complexion, with light coloured hair, says he was born in America, & has friends in Carolina [illegible] articles from on board, belonging to said ship. Whoever will give information to Capt. Dillon, of the [illegible] of either of these servants, so that they may

be secured, shall be handsomely rewarded, Aug 20. 1783.

Spanish Indian Servant.

Runaway in the night of the 23rd inst, from the Subscriber living in the Lower Division of the City of Philadelphia, a Negro Girl named [illegible] 17 yrs. of age, round face & fair complexion, took [illegible] cloathes & [illegible] with her, but her cannot be particularly described, whoever brings said servant to her master, shall have the [illegible] reward, & no thanks, or charges, [illegible]

Oct. 1st. 1783.

Belfast, Ireland for sale.

Just arrived, from Belfast, in the Ship Thomas, [illegible] Good Linen, & now of more a little more [illegible] Ship, 1 fine healthy Man & Woman Servant, [illegible] time, to be disposed of by the Captain [illegible], or Nathan Carter. [illegible]

Oct. 1st. 1783.

Jn. Lucas, committed on suspicion of being a burglar.

20 Dollars Reward. Runaway on Monday, the 20th of Nov. last, from the Subscriber, living in Salisbury Township, Lancaster C., a servant Man, named John Lucas, born in Eng. he worked [illegible] Furnace, at York-town, & was afterwards committed to Christiantown Goal, in Chester C. on suspicion of breaking the house of a certain [illegible] Farmer, he stole & took with him, a pair of silver buckles, the tongues & anchors are also silver, a pair of cloth breeches, &c. He is about 33, red-faced, short black hair, very fond

[illegible] Stock of all kinds of farming tools. [illegible] said Servant, & secures him in any goal, so as he may be brought to condition, as his master may have him again, shall have the above D. &c. paid by Robert Barns. Dec. 3rd. 1783.

To be sold. [illegible] Brigg Dolphin, James Lewis, Master, now lying at Briggs's wharff, & will sail as soon as possible, for freight or passage, apply to Lewis Collins, or the Capt. on board.

N. B. There are on board said Ship, a few healthy Men & Women Servants & Redemptioners to be disposed of, apply as above.

Runaway, in the night of the 9th inst. from the subscriber, living in Lower Dublin township, Chester C., a Dutch lad, named John Dennison, is about 5 feet 5 inches high, thin smooth face, thin nose, full eyed, dark brown hair, had on & took with him a short brown coat, with the sleeves faced with white cloth, a blue tailor jacket, & corduroy breeches, a pair of old buckskin little boots, one white, one red, he stutters, is the third, & one twin little. Whoever [illegible] said by Alexander McPherson, May 10th. 1784.

[illegible] Dollars Reward. Lancaster or Reading, on Monday, an Irish servant man, named Pat or Patrick Dowling, about [illegible] years old, [illegible] made, has a long pretty face, large mouth, [illegible] & long brown hair, which he combed [illegible]

Tall or a one time dull. breeches,

[illegible] coats, waistcoat & breeches, & white stockings, a hat without loops, which he stole, & sundry other articles, his coat was torn in the back, & sewed up again. It is thought he intends for New York, or Baltimore. 10 dollars R. & r.c. paid by Sharp Delaney. July 14th, 1784.

Drogheda Redemptioner for Sale.

Phila. Aug. 30th, 1784. — Just arrived from Drogheda, in the Cutter Gen. Washington, Capt. Gear, master, now lying at anchor opposite Arch st., a number of stout, healthy, young Servants, among which are Shoe makers, blacksmiths, masons, bricklayers, weavers, taylors, hatters, tanners, coopers, farmers, gardeners &c. also a parcel of school boys, whose times are to be disposed of. Inquire of Matthew Jackson, at his store on the East side of Front St., three doors below Arch st. Sept. 1, 1784.

Indentured Redemptioners.

Servants & Redemptioners, to be Sold. — Just arrived in the Ship Faithful Stewart Connolly, master, from Londonderry, A number of young, healthy Men & Women, Servants and Redemptioners [illegible] to be disposed of, on reasonable terms, [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] Front St., or [illegible] Chapman, Front St. [illegible]

Fourth Ward, Tuesday [illegible] the Independent Company [illegible] Sunday night, [illegible]

inst, an Irish indented servant, named John Irwin, about 21 yrs of age, had on a pair of white country cotton overall, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lancaster Co., Pa. 1786

Lancaster Co. Pa. April 4th, 1785. Drowned in the Susquehanna, on the 12th of this inst, an Irish lad, named Thomas Bradley, had on when he went away a light coloured coat, old breeches, & trowsers, an old coarse shirt patched, old felt hat, pale blue stockings, good shoes, he had a sore on his right ankle, & a scar on one of his legs, a little below his knee, he took a book entitled "The Poor Man's Best Companion", he is up & secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have £3. Reward, & all exc. paid by Simon Vonder. April 12th, 1785.

"The Poor Man's Best Companion"

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10 Pounds Reward. Stop the Runaways. Two fellows went from me, on Saturday, the 2nd of May, Bill, a miller — he lost some years ago the last joint of his middle finger of his left hand, his left arm, having been broken below the elbow, is a little crooked. When afraid or his passions in any manner agitated, his face becomes remarkably dark-coloured. He calls himself Moulton.

2 Mares.

George about 5 ft - 10 or 11 in. high, slender make &c. he lately had the small pox by inoculation, & since much troubled with eruptions, — with his right hand he frequently scratches the back part of his thigh. He has occasionally attended a merchant mill, & drove a wagon, & when angry, will boast his Indian ancestry.

Indian

Indian blood of Indian slave woman.

These fellows are about 23 yrs. old, thieves, &

[illegible] female slave, their grandmother, or by outlandes, not to be distinguished from white persons. They were promised good behaviour. They have little complaisance, [illegible] as they, late on the Scotch Irish shared, may [illegible] for Virginen. They are specious, artful, knowing; frequent occasion to make escapes has habituated them [illegible] tion, [illegible] ten, will with impunity infinite dexterity attempt or effect an escape. £5. Reward for each. If taken many miles distant & brought home, all travelling expenses shall be paid & a liberal Reward for any extraordinary trouble. Michael Wallace.

Maryland, Cecil Co. Little Elk, Aug 6th, 1785.

Aug. 31st, 1786.

Germans. Some industrious Men, with their Wives, remain on board the Ship Favorite, who would willingly serve a reasonable time for the sum remaining due for their passage. [illegible] will be given for payment, if required. Apply on board said Ship, lying off [illegible], or to Hugh [illegible] & Co. or Capt. Nesbitt.

November, 2nd, 1786.

[illegible] Court, [illegible] for the Delaware, lying [illegible] German Vessel called [illegible]

Pennsylvania Gazette, 1786.

Indentures missed.

We have three indentures missed, viz. Camilla, Faulkner, Gaolin, or Graffin, but goes in the indenture by the name of Nathan Gaolin. She speaks the English language indifferently, and say she is English, has had her, was used home to coming over, but she lost us. Any person capable of her pay gets her. Persons taker up said, and bringing her to her master shall have the above reward, or, if paid by proper Employer, Nicholas Ellis.

March 8th, 1786.

Girl for sale.

To be Sold The time of an Irish Servant Girl, about 14 yrs old, has four years to serve. Enquire of the Printers. May 10th, 1786.

Two runaway girls.

8 dollars Reward. Absented themselves from their master's house on the evening of the 11th inst. two indented Irish servant Girls, viz. to wit Mary Daly. The elder, by the name of Honour Daly, is about 5 ft. high, of a hard complexion, about 28 yrs. old. The younger, called Peggy Daly, is about 18 yrs. old, tall, to look at her sister, of a fair complexion, when had several changes of apparel, which they took away with them. Whoever harbors, conceals, or employs the above Girls, or any of them, shall be prosecuted, and, if taken up, shall receive the above reward, or, if taken by any of them, be allowed reasonable charges.

All persons are cautioned against harbouring

or concealing them, as they would avoid the penalty of the law. [illegible] Sept. 21, 1786.

Sept. 27th, 1786.

[illegible] Cooper, son of John Cooper, [illegible] late of Kilkenny, in the Co. of Kilkenny, who embarked from Cork, as a redemptioner, in the Ship [illegible], Capt. [illegible], [illegible] of the Capital [illegible] of Residence, he may be informed of something interesting of his friends. Nov. 29th, 1786.

Cooper

2 Pistolings Reward. Ran away on the 3rd inst. from the Subscriber, [illegible] Township, Phila. Co., an apprentice lad, named John Gorgas, [illegible] years of age, [illegible] feet high, had on when he went away, a pair of brown molten breeches, light coloured cloth coat & corduroy vest, & took with him some new clothes. Whoever bring said apprentice to his master, shall have the above Reward. [illegible]

Pa. Gazette, Jan. 3, 1787. John Gorgas.

Gorgas

Ran away from the Subscriber, a servant girl named Mary Mugrove, about 17 yrs. old, she is of a brown complexion, [illegible] sized, [illegible] had on when she went away, a black straw hat, a long calico gown, & blue skirt, her other dress is unknown. [illegible] any person [illegible] her home, or employs her in any place, shall be [illegible]

Pennsylvania Gazette. 1786.

N.B. all p.c. paid by Thomas Chappell.
N.B. All persons are warned to harbour
at their peril. Dec. 20th, 1786.

Redemptioners from Ct.

[illegible] report from Ct., in the ship [illegible]
Flower, John Stilwell, master, a number of fine
healthy Redemptioners, of both sexes, from 14 to
40 yrs of age. Among whom are Mechanicks of
different professions, whose times are to be sold
of on reasonable terms. Apply to the
Captain on board the ship lying above Vine St.
[illegible] Ct., [illegible], [illegible] Stilwell. [illegible]

5 Convs. committed & sent on suspicion of being runaways.

[illegible] committed to the [illegible] this day
[illegible] a [illegible] runaway servants,
they [illegible] Germans, [illegible] [illegible]
Charles Hope, by trade a paper [illegible]
ing weaver, is about 5 ft. high, [illegible]
fair complexion, [illegible] speaks good English, the second calls
himself John Martin Keyzer, by trade a taylor,
5 ft 7 inch high, 22 yrs. of age, fair complexion,
speaks broken English. The third calls himself
Henry Graze, but in his own country and by
the name of [illegible], by trade a [illegible],
5 ft. high, 27 yrs. of age, dark hair, & pitted with
the small pox. They all say they came from
Lancaster in the State of Connecticut. The owner,
if any they have, are desired to come within 6
mos. from the date hereof, make proof their claim,

bay charges, or take them away, or they will be discharged, on paying the fees of the Work house. Jesse Crosby, Keeper.
July 4th, 1787.

Minutes of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, 1704 to 1776. Printed by Order of the Select & Common Councils, 1847. Phila. 1847.

Tolle, admission page 16. Feb. 2nd, 1704-5. Thomas Tolle admitted freeman of this City, paying for his freedom 2s 6d; which he paid & had his freedom. p. 16.

100 strokes whipping post. Aug. 14th, 1705. Five men admitted freemen. p. 27. Nov. 5th 21st, 1705. Thomas Carter, for printed a libel, ordered the building, a pair of stocks with a whipping post, with all expedition. p. 28.

Sedition paper. 1705 Nov. 29. It is ordered that the Recorder and Alderman Story to turn a paper out of the sedition paper, the said paper having some objections against it. pp. 29 30.
And that the Beadle & Constables of this City give notice to the freemen of the same to appear on Monday morning at the hour of 8, to be informed of their privileges, & to elect 6 of their [illegible] to be General Bearers for this City for the ensuing year. p. 30.

Dec. 29th, 1705. Ordered that an Ordinance prepare for restraining those that are not admitted freemen of this City to keep open shops, or be master workmen p. 34.

[illegible] freemen, and from being master workmen.

Joshua Carpenter -- Common Council.

Six men admitted freemen, April 29th, 1706, Joshua Carpenter in the list of Common Council. p. 36.

Oct. 5th 1708. Henry Flower, Peter Ulrich, David Griffiths, George Claypoole, elected of the Common Council, they and every of them taking out their freedom (if not already done) before qualification, & not otherwise. pp. 55, 6.

Councilmen made freemen.

Stopping paid out.

Feb. 4th, 1708-9. Ordered that the rent due for the stalls be stopped in the hands of the Master of the Market, and paid to him to pay for, out of the same. p. 63.

Admitted freemen, in the table.

April 22nd, 1717. 35 men admitted freemen, paying from 5s-6d to 15s-6d, each. Wm. Barclett, Cryer, admitted gratis. pp. 118-19.

April 29th, 1717. 40 men admitted freemen, paid as above. [Note Nearly all the named are English, [illegible] 40 admitted, [illegible] Lewis, [illegible] Lewis, [illegible] Lewis

among them Owen O'Neal, Shadrach Liner, Andrew Dahl, [illegible], 2 English names & Hester Trowler, each paying 5s 6d. and John Keim, doctor, 5s 6d. pp. 130 135.

June 23rd, 1718. - Whereas the several traders, or manufacturers [illegible] their taking out their freedoms, several strangers are daily coming & settling therein, not qualified to exercise their trades, whereby great damages accrue &c.; Was consequently ordered that those petitioning to be incorporated, might be so. pp. 146-7.

Aldermen not permitted

complained of.

Dec. 14th, 1719. Clement Plumstead of Common Council, 167.
Feb. 4th, 1722. Thomas Lawrence of Common Council, James Logan, Mayor. p. 225.

C. Plumstead, T. Lawrence, J. Logan.

March 22, 1727. Thomas Lawrence, Esq., Mayor, 278.
May 16th, 1728. The Board, having heard that Samuel Keimer intended to erect a lottery, during the present year, ordered that [illegible] be kept. p. 1.

Keimer.

March 3rd, 1730. Joshua Emlen sets forth, in a petition that his servant man, Cyrillus Jones, was committed [illegible] & was, by mistake, [illegible] & prayed remit the fine. The Board made it [illegible], on condition that Emlen pay the same and the costs, & give security in £30. for servants good behavior. Servant may then be discharged, but if Emlen re-

Aldermen

Demand

fine.

[illegible] Committee [illegible] to take [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] upon payment of [illegible], to send out of the Province. p. 310.

April 17th, 1732. The Board having taken into consideration the frequent and [illegible] meetings of the negro slaves, especially on Sundays, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the great loss and disquiet of the inhabitants of this City, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

p. 332.

Nov. 25th, 1731. Henry Dukes, convicted of perjury & in gaol [illegible] them, prays that they be remitted. The Board remits the fine, & delivers him to his master. p. 335.

Dec. 27th, 1736. Wm. Graham in gaol for fining of 16 £, likely to starve, the hard weather, prays the board to remit it. [illegible] but if he is found four days after, [illegible] carried to the work house, [illegible]

[illegible]

p. 367.

Philip Barbering, Sadler, Feb. 3rd, 1738. The Board, on petition of Philip Barbering, [illegible] an Ordinance to suppress tumultuous meetings [illegible] the regard, [illegible] p. 370.

Nov. 16, [illegible] Court, [illegible] he released one Martin Hazel, in gaol for a fine of £7-15s., passing the note to the Sheriff for the [illegible] a short time after [illegible] away, & Court being obliged to pay the money, asks that it be remitted. The Board remit it. p. 377.

The same date, John Fordham sets forth that

[illegible] Council of Philadelphia, [illegible] 1776.

[illegible] discharge, or to leave the country.

he has been in gaol 5 months for a fine of £10, [illegible] imprisonment [illegible], [illegible] fallen, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible], and will not be able to live through the cold winter. He petitions [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

1744 Phila. [illegible]

[illegible]

10,000 Inhab.

[illegible] Constitution [illegible] Inhabitants [illegible] Constitution to defend it. pp. 440-441.

Dennis McNaloney.

July 31, 1746. Barbara McNaloney sets forth that her Husband Dennis McNaloney [illegible] house without licence, [illegible] able to pay it, & the praye that it be remitted. was remitted. p. 446.

Oct. 14, 1745.

Alex. Gray, Ex. final was fined £30. p. 448.

£30.

[illegible] July for the Salary due his Estate, for Execution of the Office [illegible] £30 & upwards. Ordered [illegible] time [illegible] Treasurer, pay-

Petition, [illegible]
time since her husband was convicted of Adultery & fined
Fine partly £20. [illegible] He prays that the Board would re-
mitted, [illegible]

[illegible]
Improvement [illegible]
[illegible] being represented that the Swamp between
Sudds buildings & Society Hill is a great nuisance,
[illegible]
[illegible] Thomas Franklin, Esq. Mayor &
Wm. Logan, be desired to view the said Swamp,
& consider &c, p. 487.

Feb. 4th, 1748. The Board chose Benj. Franklin &
Franklin, Thomas Lawrence [illegible] for the
T. Lawrence, City, p. 502.

July 30th, 1750. The Recorder acquainted the
Board, that there is a design on foot, [illegible]
into a public Academy or Charity School in the
City, [illegible]
Academy [illegible]
School, [illegible] the Undertaking is attended with a great Ex-
pence in the Beginning, some further Assist-
[illegible]
[illegible] Manner, That as the Corporation have a
considerable Sum of Money in the Hands of their
Treasurer, & have likewise an Income of about £300.

[illegible] annuity, besides Gross's Picture, the Recorder proposed that it might be considered whether this City [illegible] Encouragement from the [illegible] Commissioners may very well spare it.

[illegible] Upon this Paper being taken under consideration, & it appearing to be a Matter of Consequence [illegible] it was thought proper to refer the further Consideration thereof to the next Common Council; It is therefore Ordered that the Members of this Board have Notice [illegible] to consider of a Proposal of contributing [illegible] the Encouragement of the Academy & Charity School, now erecting in the City. [illegible]

July 31st. 1750. The Board resumed the Proposal of contributing to the Academy & Charity School now erecting. A Paper concerning what had been done was read. It appeared that near £100 ~~dollars~~ had been used in purchasing the building & the Vestries, the [illegible] not more in number [illegible] Schools considered. [illegible] Resolved, [illegible] Publick [illegible] Publick [illegible] Publick

there being at present great want of persons so qualified in the counties of this province, and that is the more necessary now to be provided for by the English here, as vast numbers of foreigners are daily imported among us, [illegible] of our laws, customs & language.

Masters to be [illegible]

3. That a number of the Poor Children of this City, [illegible] be instructed in reading, writing & the Grammar of their Mother Tongue; & being of good morals & known character, may be recommended for [illegible] to be bound out for the purpose by [illegible] of good Education and skilled [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lean-tos. Lean-tos & other buildings. p. 538.

Oct. 17th, 1752. Wm. Kerr sets forth that he was convicted in [illegible] of [illegible] last [illegible] for [illegible] imprisonment, & was fined £30. Saying sets he is poor, prays that the fine be remitted. The Board informed that he had a high charge against him in the Jerseys, it is referred to the Recorder, if he shall see cause to deliver him over to the Jersey officers. p. 561.

Counterfeiting. Samuel Jackson sets forth that he was [illegible] of the [illegible] of counterfeiting [illegible] Colony. [illegible] corporal punishment, & [illegible] imprisonment, & he fined £50, which he cannot pay, & having several small children, prays that [illegible]. The Board agree to take the [illegible] provided he will immediately leave the Province. p. 561.

Hearing, whipped. Michael Boyle, for stealing £4 10s in value, for which he was whipped, is directed [illegible] upon [illegible] departing the Province. p. 562.

Oct. 16, 1754. The Board understanding that Robert Hunter Morris has been appointed Lieut. Governor, write him an Address. p. 577.

Chew, Recorder. Aug. 27th, 1755. Mr. Francis resigned as Benj. Chew, Esq. after being [illegible] Recorder. p. 585.

Feb. 7th, 1757. Elizabeth Burke set forth that Margaret Shelton, her sister, has been [illegible] for stealing [illegible]

Servant Assaulting. [illegible] on from her, that she had suffered much from her [illegible], that [illegible] in [illegible] at her [illegible], and [illegible] that the fine be remitted & the girl discharged. Granted. p. 603.

Benezet. Council. Oct. 4th, 1757. Daniel Benezet & Wm. Vander- [illegible] [illegible]. [From the first foreign names which have appeared in the list of Council] p. 621.

Alex. Henry, Fishing. [illegible] 1761. [illegible] Henry [illegible] the Board for a Remission of £25, fine, for [illegible] in the Fish Commissioners. [illegible] on condition that he [illegible]. p. 66.

Negro Whipped & Banished. March 30th, 1764. Sundry persons in prison, praying for remission of fines. It is ordered, that Negro [illegible], being taken, on [illegible], being whipped & banished, be discharged. [illegible] the same, on being whipped off, or enlisting, & that [illegible] be discharged on being whipped off. p. 77.

Board and Lodging. May 10th, 1761. Sundry persons, praying discharge, [illegible] is [illegible] to [illegible], on giving bond for fine, on [illegible] being whipped off, & the other [illegible] or some person to the [illegible] Board. [illegible] Common Council, on giving bond for fine, & being whipped off, for some months [illegible] Workhouse. p. 100.

[illegible] there [illegible] a rate of [illegible]

man in the interior of Pennsylvania, who was banished to the Honduras log-wood colony. These log wood cutters had previously been buccaneers or pirates. The event was probably of earlier date than the present. This custom of [illegible] is [illegible] the best [illegible] to a [illegible] than [illegible] punishment.

Vilghman Freeman. Oct. 9th, 1764. James Vilghman chosen Common Councilman, & admitted freeman. p. 702.

Dec. 2d, 1765. Joseph Haines and Richard Clark, prisoners, discharged on giving bond, for fines, & being shipped off. [illegible] Shipped off & not return. [illegible] John Ewin, discharged without bond, on condition they are shipped off & do not return. p. 710.

Ship off bond. [illegible] James Brown, [illegible] & [illegible] on [illegible] bond for [illegible] & some being [illegible] out of the country. 711.

Jan. 22nd, 1767. Catharine Kamer & Margaret Menard, prisoners, shipped off, not to return, as above. p. 745.

Shipped off, & bond. [illegible] discharged, on insisting, or consenting to be shipped out of the country not to return. 748.

May 27th, 1768. The fines of prisoners — Adam Lager, [illegible] Peter, & Elizabeth [illegible] [illegible]

Germans discharged with a warning to depart.

discharged, And those of Richard West, & John [illegible], [illegible], Edward [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],

printing-press in Phila., p. 107.

Only a few months after the arrival of Wm. Penn, public education was attainable at a small expense.

Enoch Flower — Enoch Flower, 1683, the first school master. To learn to read English, he charged 4s. a quarter, to write 6s. a boarding scholar, washing included £10 a year. In 1689, [illegible]

[illegible]

The poor were taught gratis. The first preceptor of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mass. Ca. — In Massa. not till 18 years after settlement. p. 113.

Penna. Gazette — The Penna. Gazette survived till about 1823. p. 128.

[illegible] — The Penna. Journal & Weekly Advertiser the first [illegible] appeared Dec. 2nd, 1742. In 1760, 5 newspapers

Lancaster p. 128. — in Penna. - 3 in Phila., 1 in Germantown, 1 in Lancaster. p. 128.

[illegible] Solebury in Bucks Co. &c. with Remarks on Manners in [illegible] ted by Isaac Comly, April 19th, 1826. In Vol. 1st, Memoirs of the Historical Society of Penna.

Education — Many of the early settlers had been educated in what was, with some propriety, be termed good style. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] spiceabrand, a hot room, punch, of coffee, hot tea, milk punch, or hot toddy, were given to bring the patient out. [illegible] for the sick, and nearly as much so for the attendants. A dram with chewing & smoking tobacco were used as antidotes. Money was [illegible]

Drink

[illegible] raising, grubbing, chopping, rolling logs &c.

laborers pay

Roughness of mind & manners prevailed, & for some [illegible] the first settlers. The first reason of this was the [illegible] Schools, the severe whippings & fenings & the small stock of learning obtained, [illegible] all the [illegible] of [illegible], at reduced prices, in hay time & harvest. p. 299.

Schools

[illegible] coarse, [illegible] for [illegible]. [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] & [illegible] &

[illegible] Exchange [illegible] Sucke [illegible]

of clothes as would have purchased 200 A. of pretty good land. A. wife wore two or four large plaits in the petticoat, wadding almost like a cover [illegible] bows. She had of a beaver a good broad brimmed beaver, with double loops, drawn nearly close behind [illegible] on each side. [illegible] stiff whalebone stays, worth 8 or 10 dollars, the sleeves gown much plaited in the back, the sleeves hearly twice as large as the arm, & reaching [illegible] half way from the [illegible] to the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] fitted, [illegible] [illegible] fronted [illegible] [illegible] tonned & a cape. p. 300.

In 1690, were many settlements of Indians in these [illegible] parts, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

School. [illegible] sent away] and procured a greater stock of learning than was common. He became deputy Surveyor, & was thought a great Scholar. p. 810.

By an Account Book of my Grandfather, who had a grist mill & store, from 1724 to 1786, it appears

Time 1720. [illegible] 1s 6d, [illegible] 1s [illegible] 3s, Sugar 6d, veg 2d, bacon 4d per pound. Improved land by the Acre sold at the price of [illegible] Wheat 7s 6d. Land in £2-10s. p. 811.

[illegible] Tea, coffee, rum, brandy, cider, wine, beer, wheat, pie, cake in abundance & fast. The toast was sometimes made with rum & water, the common drink being milk & beer & hot cakes at breakfast, the milk being boiled & sometimes thickened in water. Breakfast, a mess of plenty of sauce, a dish of stewed pudding, a tumbler of milk, butter & molasses for dinner, & mush & hominy with water & butter & honey for supper. Then milk in large bowls was a common breakfast. p. 12.

Houses for keeping school in were very few, & those poor, but as [illegible] The masters were usually the [illegible] for the purpose, &

but little learning was obtained at School. Teaching was 20^{s} a year, & the master boarded with the employers. 314.

The preceding account will apply with general propriety to the State of things, up to 1754. p. 316.

1754.

Chambersburg in the Colony & the Revolution. A Sketch by Lewis H. Garrard. 1876.

Chambers

About 1730, four brothers of the name of Chambers, natives of County Antrim, Ireland, allured by bright prospects, left the comforts of a pleasant home, & came to Pennsylvania. After long, tedious and painful travel, they at last reached Fishing Creek, now in Dauphin Co. & just up a mile. pp. 1-2.

Chambers.

Esq. founded Chambersburg in 1730. p. 6.

The Sabbath was kept much in the manner of the Puritans. The day for the most sensible was devoted to the kitchen.

Indian

During the conferences between Col. Williams & the Commissioners, Chambers and the Indians, he gave expression to the boundary question. While about to return to Ireland, he intended having his accompany him in his return, & the expense of these was said not to be considerable.

Indian and negro woman.

He spoke the Indian language, & was popular with the Indians. During the war hostile Indians often visited about his place. Their fence, they

L. H. Zarrard – Chambersburg in the Colony & the Revolution,

negro. they never wished to kill him, but wanted the gun & watch & the negro woman to raise corn for them. p. 13.

[illegible] Chronicle, the [illegible] Long, [illegible] after [illegible] in the Revolution, [illegible] "[illegible] Bridge" Sept. 3. 1776, he says [illegible] the [illegible] Tories [illegible] the [illegible] Tories [illegible] the [illegible] Long Island, the [illegible] were [illegible] to cage the [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] Island, [illegible] them [illegible] [illegible] Tories, [illegible] Tories, [illegible] were [illegible] for [illegible] purpose. p. 8.

Tories.

—

At the battle of Germantown, [illegible] Capt. [illegible], Lt. Stephen, Lt. Dunn, [illegible] the [illegible] left, [illegible], [illegible] to the gun, [illegible] the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], last Lts. Halliday & Wise killed, Capt. [illegible] [illegible], Capt. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] wounded. p. 1.

Whiskey Tax.

—

The Act of the Congress of 1791, [illegible] tax on spirits distilled in the West, was intended as an equalization of the impost on foreign liquors at the seaport, [illegible] with [illegible] "the Whiskey Insurrection". In 1794, Gen. Chambers commanded a [illegible] of the insurrectionists, [illegible] will [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

John Camden Hotten Original Lists &c.

Sept. 1. Gov. Franklin Commd.

In 1775, Gen. Franklin was made Associate Judge of Franklin Co. Court. He died in April, 1805. p. 1.

The Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants, Religious Exiles &c. &c. ... 1600 1700. Edited by John Camden Hotten.

Second Set of Quotations.

In the first lists of passengers to Virginia in the 17th cent., the names & ages are simply given, without reference to the condition of individuals, till [illegible] the [illegible] 17th [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mary Lovely.

in the Peter Bonaventure, there are but four women, whose names are at the end, viz. Mary Lovely, 35. Ann [illegible] 10. [illegible]

These surnames are all different from those of any of the men. [illegible] Lovely & Hopkins, and the above are not unlikely to have been of that class, shipped off for two reasons; [illegible] of the [illegible] supply women to the West Indies.

Number of names. 10 women. Several same as men, but different from men.

In a list of passengers in the Elizabeth, from London, 1635, there are the names of 10 women, [illegible] in a certain company, [illegible] and [illegible] different from the names of any of the men.

Surnames. Excellence. 28 women, some wives, rest, different names from men.

In a list of 28 passengers by the Exchange, bound to the Island of Barbados, there are 28 women, [illegible] apparently wives [illegible] of the rest have names different from any of the men. pp. 67-68.

[illegible] passengers by the Ann & Elizabeth, in 1635, from London to Barbados & St. Christopher, were 100. 81 men in a list by themselves, followed by 19 women, in a list headed "Women." The men are from 15 to 81, & the women from 15 to 27. With the exception of Green & Wells, the names of the women are entirely different from those of the men.

Part of St. Chr. 100 passengers.

Headed women. 11. rest, 2 names common.

Wells, Jane the name headed "Jane is Mathew [illegible]" probably a mistake. pp. 70-71.

Again in a list of passengers from London

Barb. 161 pass. 142 male, 19 female lists, 1 women, 1 p. 2 names common.

to Barbadoes, by the Alexander, in 1635, 142 male names [illegible] first, [illegible] of which [illegible] 2 [illegible] Thos. Elizabeth [illegible] the list is [illegible] of female names, [illegible] the head of [illegible] Mary, [illegible] 19. [illegible] common to the men & women are Jones & Marshall. pp. 73 74.

The ages of the men are from 14 to 46, - of the women 17 to 36; [illegible] much younger than 36.

St. Chris. 31 pass. 26 lists from 5, at end. no names common.

[illegible] from London to St. Christopher, in 1635, by the "Matthew", there are 126 male names, & 5 female, under the head "Women" being the list. All the female names [illegible] different from the male names, & from each other, the [illegible] being but 1. [illegible] from 14 to 50. p. 82.

A list from London to Virginia, by the Speedwell, contains 18 male names, [illegible] from 17 to 40, 7 female names, from 10 to 40, the [illegible] list, being separated by a ——, [illegible] female names are entirely different from those of the males, and from each other. There is, however, among the females, the name of Elizabeth Biggs, aged 10, & also the name an eleventh name, Philip Biggs, aged 6 months. pp. 82 83.

10. 97 men, 21 women closing the list. Last child of 6 mo.

A list from London to Virginia, by the Speedwell, 1635, contains [illegible] male names, age from 7 to 70, except [illegible] 1 female, from [illegible], closing the list, [illegible] separated by a [illegible]. Among the female names [illegible] the child of 6 months, named Philip Biggs. [illegible]

[illegible] Dorothie Rigcott, 40, & Ann Rigcott, 16. Once also [illegible] Elizabeth Biggs, aged 10. pp. 82 83.

Va.
10 pass. from [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible]

In a list by the "Thomas & John" from London to Virginia, [illegible] 105 names, 78 males, & 27 females. The [illegible] aged from 18 to 22, the males from 13 to 50. The [illegible] the females [illegible] from [illegible], [illegible] Mission, [illegible] from each [illegible]. pp. 83 85.

Bermudas.
125 pass.
11 women, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] negroe.

In a list from London to the Bermudas or Somer Islands in the "Truelove" in 1635, there is a list of ~~more than~~ 125 [illegible] males, [illegible] 13, [illegible] 1 female, [illegible] ministers, also 2 ministers, [illegible] Henry Bennett, each 24. pp. 85 87.
Among the men, [illegible] negroe, 13.

Va.
[illegible] pass.
[illegible] women
[illegible]
[illegible]

In a list from London to Virginia by the Ship, in 1635, [illegible] 34 males, from 16 to 36, & 8 females from 18 to 25, and one 46. There is but one name which is common to the males & females, & all the [illegible] from each other. pp. [illegible].

Va.
88 pass.
11 women, [illegible]
women.
1 [illegible]

In a list from London to Virginia, containing 74 male names, by the America, 1635, from 8 to 54, & 14 females from 3 to 36, the [illegible] the list [illegible] of "Women." There is no name common to the men & women [illegible] "Women" [illegible]

Jones, 2 Baker, & Susan Leath, aged 22, & Elizabeth Leath, aged 3.

pp. 95-96.

Virginia. 149 pass. 20 female. separate section headed women.

By the Transport, from London to Virginia in 1635, were 129 males & 20 females; the females are in a section by themselves, headed "Women"; the males, except 1 boy, aged 13, are from 12 to 12; the females from 18 to 34. The male list commences with Oliver Van Keeck 35, wife Catharine, 34, Peter 7, - evidently a family. There are 2 names only, common to the men & women, White & Watson. In the list of males, there is 1 female, a wife, so in the list of women, there is [illegible] 2 [illegible] 6, [illegible] 1 [illegible] out, [illegible] doubt, mother & child. With the female surnames [illegible] pp. [illegible]

2 names common. 1 wife with marks. 1 male infant with 1 female.

Va. 115 pass. 17 females, headed women. 10. Kind. Widow?

By the Lande, from London to Virginia in 1635, went [illegible] males, & 17 females, [illegible] list, under the head of "Women". [illegible] The ages of the [illegible] 12 to [illegible], females 16 to [illegible]. In the list of the [illegible] 25, [illegible] 6, [illegible] man & wife, as they are together on the list, & Katherine Wilson, 28, followed by Robert Wilson 6. & Ed. Wilson. 5. perhaps a widow & children. With the exception of [illegible] & Wilson, which appear [illegible], the only names common to the males & females are Jones & Collins.

pp. 103-5.

Va. 32 pass. 7 women at end.

By the Alice from London to Virginia, went 25 males, from 20 to 35, & 7 females, from 9 months to 32 yrs, but 5 of them from [illegible] to 20. The females stand in the list [illegible]

[illegible] names common, Eliza. Dew, 32, Ann Dew, 9 mos.

without any heading, or separation. There are no names common to men & women, & none the female names all differ from each other, except Elizabeth Dew, 32, & Ann Dew, 9 months, probably mother & daughter, p. 109.

Va, 221 pass., 14 women, & [illegible] unexpired, or not headed, "women" at the end, 5 names common,

By the "Assurance", from London to Virginia, in 1635, with 171 males, & 44 females. [illegible] Among the females, [illegible] by "Mrs Alice Brooks", 18. Ages of males from 13 to 46 — of [illegible] the oldest 60, & Marie Lee, 14 weeks, [illegible] Gates appears among the males [illegible] Zater. The names common to the men & women are Powell, Davies, Tatewell, Baker, Lee, ~~& to each~~ Marie Lee, 22, & Marie Lee, 14 weeks, though not together on the list, are probably mother & daughter, & there is an Anthony Lee 21. among the men & also Henry Lee, 18. 1 mor, pp. 110-14.

1 mor.

Va, 140 pass. 12 females, at end, & male [illegible] end, "lists of [illegible]" & "women" [illegible] probably shipped off by Govt.

By the Primrose, to Virginia, 1635, came 124 males & 2 females. — 146 passengers. In the margin, against the first [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] there are [illegible] the whole list, male & female, [illegible] the list, but without heading, and among them are 4 male names, [illegible] of them. by, Thos. Margaret Clark, 21, Wm. Clark 18, Jo: Baker 1 & [illegible] Marie Baker, 24, [illegible] with Eli. & Hen. [illegible] mor

[illegible] 11 [illegible], [illegible] 1. [illegible] 18 to 30, mostly; but one, 37, and one 55. Two names are common to men & women, one of them Baker. pp. 114-16.

2 names common.

[This is most likely a miscellaneous cargo of disreputable persons, similar, to the 100 "dissolute persons," whom King James sent [illegible] to them." See Hotten's Virginia, p. 107.]

Va. 75 pass. 64 m. 11 f. [illegible] 1 [illegible] no names common.

By the "Merchants' Hope" to Virginia, from London, went in 1635, 64 men & 11 women. Male aged 16 to 51, but very few above 30, - the women, from 14 to 24. List at the end headed women. No names common to males & females - no wives nor children. pp. 116-17.

Va. 39 pass. 11 f. headed women [illegible] names common. Rudolph [illegible]

By the Elizabeth, from London to Va. in 1635, went 28 males, & 11 females, at end, headed Women. Male aged 13 to 38, one only, above 30. Women, Females 5 to 40. [illegible] 1 [illegible] 18. [illegible] 1 [illegible] 4, [illegible] 4, [illegible] 1, [illegible]. No names common [illegible] men & women. p. 117.

Va. 160 pass. 146 m. 14 f. [illegible] Jones.

The "Globe" from London to Virginia, in 1635, went 160 passengers 146 males & 14 females. The females, all but one, interspersed through the males, in 2 [illegible]. [illegible] 1 [illegible] 16, [illegible] above 30. The females from 18 to 38, only 2 above 30. names common. The only indication of relationship is Francis Townsend, 21, p[illegible].

Francis Townsend 2 ".

Minister.

The list is headed Minister, John Goodbarne, 30.

pp. 119-21.

Va, 111 pass., 30 wns. aboard, 1 Smith.

[illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] 1635, [illegible] 111 passengers, 30 women closing the list, headed — Ages of males 9 to 44, — very few above 30, females, 16 to 50, only 1 above 30. Among the men, 2 under Robert Ellray, 27, [illegible] Mary, 25, 4. In male list, also, occurs Thomas Saunders, 13, — Edward Saunders, 9, — Only 2 name [illegible] common [illegible] men, [illegible] Smith. pp. 111-[illegible].

Va, 152 pass. 28 females, interspersed with males, 2 names common, Higgin-son, & James Minikes.

By the "George" went, from London to Va, in 1635, 152 passengers 28 females, interspersed through the list. Males aged 13 to 47, 10 above 30. Females aged 13 to 30, none above 30. In addition the end of the list occurs Minister Richard James, 33, Ursula James, 19. One only 2 names common to men & women are James & Higginson, the 2 names apparently being man & wife. p. 124.

Va. [illegible] 53 passengers, [illegible] spread [illegible] through the list. [illegible] 19 [illegible] 30, [illegible] 16, [illegible] 1 [illegible]. pp. 125-7.

1 name common, Johnson, in a group, female, 1.

One only names common to men & women is Johnson & these occur in a group, as Robert 27 — Mary 25 — Alice 22 Elizabeth 18. — pp. 126-7.

St. Chris., 100 pass., all males above 20, p. 3 below 16, 2 names repeated, Hayter & Ding.

2 names repeated.

In the William & John, from London to St. Christopher, in 1635, [illegible] 100 passengers, all males, aged from 12 to 40, [illegible] above 20, p. 3 below 16. The last list of all males, Ding & Hayter repeated. Thoroughly miscellaneous. pp. 127-129.

John Camden Hotten, Original Lists.

[illegible], 72 pas. 9 females at end - 1 name common.

By the "David" from London to Virginia, in 1635, [illegible] passengers, [illegible] closing the list, [illegible] males, [illegible] 14 to 30, 1 only below 17, [illegible] of females, 18 to 30. Of the [illegible] same [illegible].

Total, 72 pas. 10 females - 2 mar. pair - 2 min. sisters, 3 names in common.

By the "[illegible]" from London to [illegible], 1635, [illegible] passengers, of whom 10 were females and 2, Ezia Vincent and [illegible] Vincent, 30 [illegible] 16, - doubtful. There were 4 married pairs. Ages of males from 10 to 70, only 6 above 30. Ages of females [illegible], 6 above 30. 2 sisters, [illegible], 40, & Daniel, White, 30. There are three names in common, beside the married pairs, leaving only 3 not common to the males. pp. 132 33.

St. Christ. 33 pas. 6 f. at end. no name common.

By the "John" from London to St. Christ., with 33 passengers, in 1635. 6 females, closing the list, after a char. - Ages of males 15 to 30, females 15 to 21. No names common to men & women. p. 134.

St. Christ. 10 pas. 10 females at end. ages - one name common.

By the "Amelia" from London to St. Christophers, with 105 passengers, 10 females at end. Ages of males 11 to 70, 8 above 30. 2 below 17. Women, from 16 to 44, one above 30. Among the females are Deborah & Jacob Sayers 2, beneath ~~Deborah~~ Valence white 44 - nothing to indicate the mother. No name common to men & women White. pp. 1-456

Va. 50 pas. 5 females.

By the "Constance" from London to Va. in 1635, with 50 passengers, 5 being females, interspersed. Ages of males 12 to 50, only 10 above 16. - 3 below 16. females 15 to 17.

John Camden Hotten Original Lists &c.

No names common. No name common to males & females. pp. 136-7.

No, 61 pass, 1 female aboard, [illegible] common. By the Abraham from London to Virginia, 1633, went 61 pass, 1 female at end. Ages of males 18 to 46, over 30, 5. Female, Catharine Tidwell, 35, no male of that name. p. 138.

Bere, 205 pass. 2 females. 0 " no names common. By the "Expedition", from London to Barbados, in 1635, went 205 passengers, 2 females, interspersed. Age of males 15 to 55, 17 above 30, 43 under 16. – females, 40 & 30. No names common. Names of women together.

Falcon. 78 pass 5 females, in [illegible] No names common. By the Falcon, from London to Barbados, 1635, went 78 passengers, 5 females interspersed. Ages of males, 15 to 42. Over 30, 1. Age of females from 7 to 27. These surnames being, Eleanor Robb 27, Ellen, Elizabeth Robb 7. No names common. p. 142-3.

List of Persons, bound for St. Christopher's, took the Oath of Allegiance, before the Mayor of Dartmouth, Feb. 1634.

[In this list the Residence, and not trade, are given, as well as the name & age. The trades are, glover, blacksmith, buttonhole maker, sail maker, shoe maker, cooker, seaman, husbandman, felt-maker, weaver, sutter, & tailor. The only designation added to the female named is spinster, & this not to all.]

trades. spinster.

St. Christ. 31 pass. 14 females. The list contains 17 males & 14 females, in 2 groups

no names common.

one at the end, Ages of males 16 to 37 – 3 over 30. Age of females, 16 to 28. No names common, 151-2.

[illegible] Plymouth, in 1654, there

St. Christ. 36 pass. 2 female no names common, husbandmen.

sailed for St. Christ. 36 passengers, 2 females, interspersed, Ages of males, 15 to 40. 7 above 30. & 3 under 16. Ages of females 20-26. [illegible] residences, but no trades are given. They are mostly from various places in Cornwall. At the end of the list are these words,

Rec. for [illegible]

All Husbandmen, bound to serve there some 3 & some 4 years.

One name in the list stands thus,

Chard [illegible] John Farren & Peter Farr. 2 yrs.

There is no other Farren. It would seem that the 2 were sent out as husbandmen. J. p. 152-3

St. Christ. 30 pass. all males.

Dec. 1st Barnard for St. Christopher, in 1635, no port given, went 30 passengers, all males, ages from 18 to 29, one of 30. At the end of the list is written,

rec. for them, £8 – 15s – 0d

Husbandmen.

All husbandmen for the most pt, as the former.

Joseph Doole

in Barbados that. p. 154.

Apparently from the word "former", they also sailed from Plymouth.

In the Lists of names of the Living in Virginia, Feb. 16th 1623, there [illegible] "John & Wm. Nagors men", [illegible] for "wife", [illegible]

[illegible]

"Lost" for missing.

child, "Lost" for one who is missing, but except in a very few instances, there is [illegible] again looked from master. The lists extend from pp. 169 to 189.

In a list of the names of the dead of the same date, we have occasionally, against a name a mark, "lost", "lost", and the entries, 2 Indians

1 negar.
Wm. Jones, Servant.
2 Children of ye Frenchmen.
James & John Irishmen,

Little to distinguish master from servant.

but as in the list of the living, very little to distinguish master from servant. The list extends from p. 190 to 196.

Musters of the Inhabitants of Virginia in 1624 & 1625.

Musters of the Inhabitants of Virginia, in 1624-5. [illegible] the people [illegible] fifteen [illegible] at the [illegible] the [illegible], the [illegible] is "[illegible] Mancoo", the second "[illegible] land, [illegible] Charles City", the third [illegible] "[illegible] City" &c. &c. These musters extend from p. 200 to p. 265. Each [illegible] contains the [illegible] from [illegible] arrival, [illegible] usually attached to each name the age, date of arrival & the name of the vessel bringing.

Musters of the Inhabitants of Virginia in 1624 & 1625.

Example:

Richard Biggs his Muster.

Richard Biggs aged 41 yeres, arrived in the Tiger, in Aug. 1616.
Sarah his wife aged 35 yeres in the Marigold, the [illegible],

Richard Greire Gonn aged 3 yeres,
Thomas Turner his Cozen aged 11 yeres in ye Marygold, 1616.
Susan Old his Cozen aged 10 years in the Marygold, 1616.

Servants,

James Guy aged 20 yeares in the Marygold, 1622
William Brock aged 26 yeres in the Margrett in May 1622.
Edward Jennie aged 20 yeres in the Margrett May 1622
[illegible] aged 16 yeres in the Luke in [illegible] May 1616.

Against certain names will be a brace, or a note, "Dead in the Plantations", and then a list consisting several names, marked "Dead at the Plantations", meaning certain plantations, just before enumerated, yet these dead are reckoned in the musters.

The negroes are few, yet there is occasionally an entry like the following,

Antonio, a negro, one in the James, 1621.
Mary, a negro woman, in the Margrett & John, 1622.

These negroes seem to have come from England. The others are put down simply as servants, & are probably from Africa. Many of them seem to have resided in England at the time before.

There is occasionally an entry, not easy to understand, for example,

Susan Bush. Her Muster.

Susan Bush aged 20 in the George 1617.
Sarah Spence aged 4 born in Virginia.

Then follows, with the head of servants, 8 men from 20 to 32 years of age. This woman appears as neither wife or widow, is but 20 yrs. old, & has

dead.

dead and child?

John Camden Hotten. Original Lists &c.

been in the country since she was 13, is apparently a proprietor, & mistress of 3 servants, while the only member of her family, be a girl of 4. She may have been an orphan, inheriting property.

3 ministers. Among the masters are 3 ministers, one a Mr. Case, who has a master of 3 servants.

The summing up is as follows,

	Masters or freemen,	526.	
	Wives of " " "	147	
	Children " " "	107	
Summing up of persons in Masters &c.	Unmarried women, not servants.	11	— 791.
	Widows, not servants	6	
	Children " " "	9	16
1315 persons.			
Servants	Men	435	
	Wives	12	
	Children	4	
	Unmarried men.	30	481
	Negro men	11	
	women	10	
	children	3	— 24
	Hired servant man	1	
	Mate of " " "	1	
	Chief " " " "	1	— 3
	Indian servant boy.	1	— 1
		Total	1315

Laws of New Jersey, from [illegible] 1781.
Burlington & Trenton. 1752 1781.

[illegible]

[illegible] from [illegible] Whereas, servants are purchased, hired or otherwise [illegible] settlement, from [illegible] or the neighboring colonies shall [illegible] any settlement in this colony by being bought, [illegible] colony. p. 35.

By the 10th section of the same Act, those who receive [illegible] cut in red or blue cloth, the same as in Pennsylvania. p. 43.

P. " By the 15th section, an orphan pauper, bound out, the master shall have it taught reading & writing. p. 44.

orphan paupers, taught to read & write.

By the Act of May 28th, 1777, for compelling [illegible] master [illegible] paid £20, [illegible] to be paid, not exceeding £20. p. 52.

exempt from military service.

been much interrupted during the war, teachers of public schools were exempted from military service in the militia, if they had 15 scholars [illegible] from a Justice of the Peace of the County, p. 29.

Extract, [illegible]

and is [illegible] [illegible]

Register of the [illegible] passed from the Port of London for one whole year Ending [illegible] 1635.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	London 1634	—	2	1	1				31	31	1	4
	" "	Christian.	22	9	9	1			13-45	23 55		27.
	"	1634	Planter.	3	1	2		3	1	22-43	15 43	1	10
"	75	"	1635	Hopewell	6	4	16		1		19-49	37-49	3	27.
		"	"	Planter	13	5	12	4	3	1	5-42	15 65.	1	38.
"	76	"	"	Hopewell	17	0	10	1			11 65	27-57		33.
"	77	"		Planter	11	6	14	5.	2	1	10 42	16 10		42.
	78	"	1635	Eliz.	1	1	0				1 [illegible]	41		7
		"	"	Agnes	6		3	2			16-22	15 46		11
	81	"	"	Rebecca	1			1			22	56		2
"	86	"		Planter	1						27			1.
	90	"	"	Eliz.	4						21-30			4
"	"	"	"	Planter	3						21-27			3.
	91	"	"	Eliza.	5	1	2			2	15 40	1/27		10
	"	"	"	[illegible]	2						[illegible]			2
"		"	"	"	1	1	2				16	52		4
		"	"	Elizabeth.	1						47			1.
	93	"	"	Increase	2	1	8			1	15-43	2-43		12
"		"	"	Planter.	2	1	5	3			15-54	24-42		11
"	94	"	"	"	3		1	1			15 46	16		5
"		"	"	Eliza.	[illegible]			1			[illegible]	46		3
"		"	"	Eliza.	5	1	1							7
"	"	"	"	Planter.		1	2	2			22-34	22 31		5
	97	"	"	Elizabeth.		1	2					49		3
"	"	"	"	Eliza.	4	1	2	1			1703	24		5

J. C. Hollen. – Original Liste &c.

		Year	Kind.	Men	Wives	Chil.	Single women	Men	Wives.	Chil.	Single women.	Age Men	Age women.	Negroes.	Under 16 Aff.	Total.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1635	Increase.	1	1	4						41	40			6
[illegible]	"	"	"	1	1	2		1			1	22-37	28			6
[illegible]	"	"	Exp't.	6	3	12	2					14-55	20-55			23
[illegible]	"	"	Increase	30	4	7	14					15-40	16-58			55
[illegible]	"	"	—				1						16			1
[illegible]	"	"	Increase	4	1	2					1	21-37	20-30			8
"	"	"	Exp.	6								15-27				6
[illegible]	"	"	Exp't.								1		24			1
[illegible]	"	"	Exp.					1			1	13	17			2
"	"	"	Increase	1	1	2						30	37	1		7
"	"	"	"	1	1	2						51	40			4
[illegible]	"	"	S. & C.	12	5	7	3	4			3	18-42	16-42			34
[illegible]	"	"	Increase	29	8	25	10	2		1	2	15-50	16-60	1		77
[illegible]	"	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	11						[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	"	"	Exp't.	3	1	2						28-50	23			6
[illegible]	"	"	Exp't.	2		1						24-31				3
[illegible]	"	"	Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1					[illegible]	[illegible]			17
[illegible]	"	"	"	2	1							19-32	31			3
[illegible]	"		Exp't.	2								19-23				2
[illegible]	"	"	Increase.	4	1	3						15-32	24			8
[illegible]	"	"	Exp't.	7								19-27				7
[illegible]	"	"	Exp't.	6		1	2					21-45	16-38			7
[illegible]	"	"	Increase & Exp.	3		3						20-30				6
[illegible]		"	Exp't.	5	1	4					2	21-30	27			12
[illegible]	"	"	"	[illegible]								[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	"	"	"	4	1	5						16-36	23			10
[illegible]	"	"	"	3		2						20-28				5
[illegible]	"	"	Hill's gall.	1	1	3	2					30	16-50			7
[illegible]	"	"	"	3			1					20-28	16			4
"	"	"	Increase	2	1	2	2					16-40	24-60			7
				158	39	106	41	8		1	11	= 364				364

J. C. Hotten Original Lists &c

Cities, &c.

Sol.	Year.	Vessel.	Men	Wives	Chil.	Single Women.	Men	Wives	Chil.	Single Women.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Offr.	Total.
[illegible]	London 1635	Abigail.	1	1	3						10	18		1	5
97	"	"	1	1	3						1	[illegible]	[illegible]		5
"	"	" Abigail.	1								[illegible]				1
97	"	" Defence	1	1	10						1	[illegible]	15-50		13
" 98	"	" "	1	1							[illegible]				[illegible]
" "	"	" Defence.	3	3	4			1			1	24-43	16-46	1	12
99	"	"	1					1			[illegible]	24-27	19-24		4
" "	"	" Abigail.	3			2						25-27	18-26		5
" 92.	"	" "	16	4	14	3						13-50	15-30		37
" "	"	"	11		7	3						15-[illegible]	[illegible]		13
"	"	" Fleering.	12	3	14	3						19-42	15-42.		[illegible]
" 96.	"	" [illegible]	2	1	3	1						17-45	34-33		[illegible]
" 97	"	" "	1	1	3			4			1	15-29	30	1	10
" 11	"	" "	2	1	1							28-29	23		4
"	"	" Abigail	16	4	8	5	2					15-40	17-35	1	33
" 98	"	"	2	2	1	2						[illegible]	[illegible]		7
" 98	"	" Defence	3	2	6							24-59	31		11
" 99	"	" "	1									20			1
" 9	"	" Abigail.	1	1	3							35	33		5
99	"	" Defence.		1	4								30		5
100	"	" "	1	1		1	3	1.			2	21-30	13-32.	1	11
" "	"	" "	1									30			1
	"	" Abigail.	2	1	3							13-27	17		6
101	"	" Defence	1	1								30	24		[illegible]
" 103	"	" "	2	1	2							33-33	40	1	3
106	"	" "					1					20			1
"	"	" Defence.	1		2							[illegible]			[illegible]
"	"	" Defence.	15	4	12	16						15-40	15-50		47
" 107	"	" James	23	7	10	8						16-70	24-33		[illegible]
" 108	"	" Fleering.	13	[illegible]	11	4						[illegible]	[illegible]		35
			143	49	128	45	14	1			8				

J. C. Hotten Original Lists &c.

Servants.

| Page | Ship | Year | Name | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | | |

J. C. Hotten Original Lists, &c.

A Register of persons about to pass into Foreign Parts. 1637. These examinations extend from p. 290 to p. 298, and the summing up only is given.

Servants.

page	Ent.	Year.	Vessel.	Men	Women	Total	Ent. Men	Ent. Women	Total	Ent. Men	Ent. Women	Total	Ent. Men	Ent. Women	Total	Ent. Men	Ent. Women	Total	Ent. Men	Ent. Women	Total	Total.
290	5	1637	John Dudley & Rose.	34	32	67	6	20			3	24-60	1568				2	8-164				

About to Embark for New England.

page	Ent.	Year.	Vessel.	Men	Women	Total	Ent. Men	Ent. Women	Total	Ent. Men	Ent. Women	Total	Ent. Men	Ent. Women	Total	Ent. Men	Ent. Women	Total	Ent. Men	Ent. Women	Total	Total.
298	Heading for.	1638	Bene	7	7	20	1	14	1	7	4	15-62	19-32									61

Summing up.

291		137		359		118		83		1		1		26						3		1176
39														1								60
34		32		67		6		20						3					2	8		164
[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]				1		1						11		96
7		7		20		1		14		1		7		4								61
671		224		578		149		79		4		9		30					2	22		1757

Samuel G. Drake. Result of some Researches among the British Archives &c. Boston. 1860.

After 1635, a different system prevailed with regard to Emigrants leaving for America. On page 62 [illegible] Drake [illegible] the following, the [illegible] "17th. Jan. 1639. Order for Captain Neptune to go with passengers & provisions to New England." At the head of the list is "125 Passengers", then follows

150 [illegible]

40 hogsheads of malt, &c.&c.&c.

The second list, endorsed, "Jan. 17. 1639. Order for 2 ships of Bristol, to go to New England with Passengers & provisions" is headed 250 Passengers.

300 Barrels of beef &c.&c.&c.

Drake adds, in a note, "I have met with but four papers of this description in my researches in the British Archives, & these are in Her Majesty's State Paper office.... Besides showing what commodities were then in greatest demand in that country, it is also shown that not much more trouble was taken by the government about Emigrants than any other part of the cargo; as, so far as aught that can now be found, not even a list of the names of those were taken. Nor does it not appear that they were not sworn to allegiance & Supremacy as a test. p. 62.

List of Emigrants & Provisions for N. E.

Passengers in the Mary & John. 1634.

The following very important List of Passengers

Lists found. was communicated to the Editor, by the Hon. George [illegible] Esq., as published in the New England Historical & Genealogical Register, vol. [illegible], p. [illegible].

" Mr. Lunt says "he received it through Mr. Cleveland of Salem." It supplies "a gap long bewailed in the early history of Newbury, as it comprises many well known names of residents of that town & its vicinity" who were the original founders of numerous families still bearing the same names there & elsewhere in New England.

Newbury

The list has 2 dates, March 24th & March 26th, 1633, & comprises the names of 56 men, ~~neither~~ no women nor children, & the ages & occupations are not given. One name, John Anthony, is marked "Left behind," & is included in a list of 3 others, which were "left behind, to oversee the Chattle to pass in the Hercules." Another list of 6 other men, ages & occupations not given, is intended to pass in ye Hercules, is dated April 16th, 1634. pp. 70 &c.

Ship Speedwell, 1656. " Passengers.

A List of the Passengers aboard the Speedwell of London, Robert Lock, Master, bound for New England, is dated Gravesend 30th May, 1656, & contains the names of 41 different persons, 27 men, from 18 yrs to 47, 6 women, from 18 to 26, & 8 children of 14 yrs & [illegible]. None of the women appear to be married, [illegible] Baldwin 21, & Mary Baldwin are husband & wife. 4 of the men & 4 of the women are marked Q. supposed to designate Q. [illegible].

These were landed at Boston in N. E. the 27th of the 6th moneth, 1656. J. E. p. 71.

[The original list is in possession of the Editor.]

Emigrants to Virginia. 1671

1671. A List of the Names of the Passengers on board the Ship Virginia, Ch. Spragg Master, in N. England, sailed May 27th, 1671. contains 28 names. 22 men, neither age nor occupation given, & 1 woman. Nothing to show that the woman is married, except that her name is Eliza Coleman, & the list closes with the name — Coleman, p. 78.

[illegible] Lancashire, [illegible] Bingham, [illegible]

[illegible] children of Bingham, [illegible] p. 91 [illegible] below is an Analysis of, "A list of the names [illegible] Bingham, and Towns adjacent in the County of [illegible] England & [illegible] England, & settled in Bingham, in New [illegible]

The list contains the names of 50 men, 38 married women, 89 children; including those begotten [illegible] daughters, 2 single women, 34 servants, considered as men servants, & 5 maid servants, In all 218 persons; The dates [illegible] from 1633 to 1637. The ages are not given. The only occupations given are, 2 ministers [illegible] preacher, 1 [illegible] & 2 [illegible], p. 75-[illegible]

Emigrants in the Hercules of Sandwich.

Emigrants in the Hercules of Sandwich, of 200 tons. [illegible] Wilbeck, master, bound for the plantation, called, New England in America, with certificates from the ministers where they last dwelt, of their conversation, and conformity to the orders & discipline of the church, & that they had taken the oath of allegiance and

supremacy, 1654. The list contains the names of 101 different individuals, 21 men, 11 wives, 48 children, 21 servants, no distinction between men & women servants. Ages not given. Occupations, mayor, taylor, school master, hemp dresser, shoe maker, merchant, carpenter, chirurgion, husbandman.

The above list of "Emigrants in the Hercules" is taken from the History of Sandwich. by William Boys, 4to. Canterbury, 1786 92. p. 82-84.

Passages from the Remembrancer of Christopher Marshall, Member of the Committee of Observation & Inspection, of the Provincial Conference, & of the Council of Safety. Edited by Wm. Duane, jr. Member of the Historical Society of Penna. Phila., 1839.

Arrivals & Departures.

[illegible] 1774. [illegible] the Ship Minerva, Capt. Lindsey, from Newry, with 450
450 passengers. p. 8.

July 13th [1774]. Arrived this day at New Castle, the Ship Race & Mary, Capt. McKenzy, with 400 passengers, from Belfast. p. 9.

400 July 25, 1774. Accounts from New Castle of the arrival of the [illegible] Capt. [illegible], from [illegible], with
410 110 passengers, & [illegible], Capt. [illegible], from Newry, with 220 passengers. p. 9.

Aug. 6th, The Ship Venom, Capt. Keith, arrived
330 at New Castle, from Newry, with 330 passengers; & also the Ship Needham, Capt. Chevers, at New York, with 300 passengers. p. 9.

[illegible] Commerce, [illegible]

Aug. 10th, 1774. Also arrived the Ship Hannah, Capt.
100 [illegible], from Londonderry, with 400 passengers,
[illegible] Capt. Jones, from London, with 100 passengers,
100 mostly tradesmen. p. 10.

Aug. 30th, 1774. Sailed the Ship Alexander,
600 Capt. Hunter, with about 600 passengers from
Londonderry. p. 10.

Dec. 6th, 1774. The Ship Friendship, Capt.
[illegible], from Cork, arrived at this Port,
200 with 200 passengers. p. 12.

[illegible] June 4th, 1775. [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] Capt. [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] 400 [illegible], from [illegible]

The Chronicles of Baltimore, being a Complete History of Baltimore Town & Baltimore City, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By Col. Thomas Scharf. Baltimore, 1874.

Macaulay says that many [illegible] of Charles, in 1685, not [illegible] learned enough to sign a mittimus. "So far as we [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Maryland, [illegible] would be [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] spelling and [illegible] grammar, we have instances on the records in which the servant writes his name, & the master makes his mark. [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

Gentlemen of [illegible]

did this. [illegible]

Church of England established.

[illegible] 1692. [illegible] found [illegible] establishment of religious worship, according to the Church of England. [illegible] The Church of England church was thus established throughout the state by law, & each taxable was taxed 40 pounds of tobacco for support of the minister, appointed by the [illegible]. p. [illegible]

No. Prot. minister till 1695.

In 1695, Jeremiah Eaton leased by will Stockton Manor, [illegible] for [illegible] Protestant minister, who should emigrate & reside in Baltimore Co. Up to this time, there had been [illegible] priest and minister in the county. p. 24.

1689 Prot. revolution

On the first of August, 1689, occurred what is called the Protestant revolution in Maryland, the government was taken out of the hands of the Catholics, & an end put to Roman Catholic rule, & Lord Baltimore's officers were deposed, the government passing into the hands of a Protestant Convention of the Colonies. It continued thus for [illegible] years, when in 1692, William & Mary sent out Gov. Copley. p. 24.

1702 - Wanted, a Schoolmaster.

In the Maryland Gazette of Feb. 27th, 1702, published at Annapolis, is an advertisement that [illegible] English, "Writing & Arithmetic, will meet with good encouragement from the Inhabitants of Baltimore town, if well recommended". The population of Baltimore Co. at this time, 1702, consisted of 2692

Pop. of Balt. Co. 1752

571 convicts.

white men, 3115, white boys, 2587 white women, 2701, white girls, 3976 servant men, 136 ser[illegible] girls, 470 men convicts, 6 boy convicts, 87 women convicts, 6 girl convicts, being 571 convicts, in all, designed for compulsory labor in the county, and sold for certain terms. [illegible] 4027 black slaves, 8 free blacks, total population 17,255, [illegible] mistresses, & 1893 were menials, affording a servant for nearly every two. Servants in Mary[illegible] [illegible] more, in his original scheme of colonization. [illegible] 5 years for passage. In 1638, the term of service was reduced by act of Assembly to 4 yr. When these agreements were made with merchants, [illegible] the land, they required a yearly provision of [illegible] convicts, the latter of whom were also sold to labor for terms. pp. 48 49.

Lord Baltimore & Md. [illegible]

By the Act of March 26th, 1756, [illegible]

lates, of one Shilling per 100 Acres; if belonging to Roman Catholics 2 Shillings. p. 81.

1773. Balt. Gaz. The first issue of the Maryland Journal & Baltimore Advertiser appeared Aug. 20th, 1773. p. 86.

1773. The Laws of Baltimore, intended for the learned professions without, ~~the last date mentioned~~ is 1747, but on an entirely different subject; 1786, were sent abroad and mostly printed in Pennsylvania, but now an Academy was established, under the patronage of the Rev. Patrick Carroll, first at Wilson, where Edward Langworthy taught the classics, & Andrew Ellicott the Mathematics, which unfortunately was not long continued. p. 243.

1786 Academy established.

Dec. 1, 1789. Rt. Rev. John Carroll, D.D., was the first Roman Catholic Bishop of the United States, born in Maryland, Jan. 8, 1735. At [illegible] of the age of [illegible] year, he was sent to St. Omer's in 1748, ordained a Jesuit priest in 1769, in 1773, when the Jesuits were [illegible] from France, he left England, returned to Maryland, 1774, accompanied Dr. Franklin & others in Canada to induce the French Canadians to join the Americans, was parish priest [illegible] year, [illegible] near Lake [illegible] 1786, [illegible] 1790. p. [illegible]

Athenæum. The Athenæum is the free gift of the citizens of Baltimore, [illegible] Balt. Gazette. [illegible] most [illegible] Canadians, [illegible] city, [illegible] year [illegible]. p. [illegible]

Political State of Great Britain, May, 1711.

The Political State of Great Britain [illegible] relating to the bringing over of the Palatines, and an Account of their Settlement in New York, Proceedings of Parliament, &c. &c. to which is prefixed a Provisional Answer to the unknown author of the Examiner. London. 1711.

This seems to be a number of a sort of periodical monthly magazine, in the interest of the ministry. The price for the whole volume, called "Publisher to the Reader" is 38/. The unknown author of the Examiner is, of course, Deane Swift.]

Account of Palatines come to Eng;

In the regular proceedings of Parliament of April 14th, the Report of the Committee, wing were [illegible] the Palatines came over, and what moneys were expended in bringing them over, and maintaining them here, & by whom paid, the Report being read, & the Resolutions on the petition were read & agreed to by the House, as follows,

First, That the Petitioners have fully proved their allegations and had just reason to complain,

2nd, That the inviting & bringing over into this kingdom the poor Palatines of all religions at the public expence, was an intolerable charge to the kingdom, & a scandalous misapplication of the public money, tending to the ruin & oppression of the poor of this kingdom, & of dangerous consequence to the Constitution, in

Church & State.

But, Great whoever advised the bringing over the poor Palatines into this kingdom was an E. N. E. M. to the Queen & Kingdom. p. 417 N.

The Editor of the political State then, quoted on the other side [illegible] as to the reception of the Palatines, in a fifth letter to a Tory member. "All wise States & republics, not only in their infancy, but when arrived at full growth, have from time to time invited & encouraged foreigners to settle amongst them, & incorporate with the natives, which in the end never fails to increase the riches of both." p. 417.

[illegible] to Queen & Kingdom, [illegible] nurtured foreign [illegible] & hapless, indeed, who turned their eyes to a Popish [illegible] Queen & State, [illegible] all the prejudices possible and fulfilled the mouths of common people with murmurs & curses against the two Strangers, come among them, as they pretended, to take away their work & to eat up their bread. But the great Bishop Jewell & our best patriots pleade[illegible] the Strangers, vindicated the Queen & her most [illegible] reception of the Foreign Strangers was approved by her loyal commons. pp. 420 421.

The editor of the Political State then resumed his direct quotations from the fifth Letter to a Tory member, the author of which promised to show in another letter the vast advantages which have ac-

Political Magazine, London, May, 1711.

Advantages of settling the Palatines in N.Y.

ceived from the encouragement to the French refugees to settle amongst us. And that, considering the numbers yearly sent abroad to die in the wars of the Spanish succession, a recruit of inhabitants was at this juncture, very necessary. Secondly, that the Palatines sent to New York are well planted. Thirdly, that if the same care had been taken of the rest, instead of [illegible] burden, they would have proved benefitial, as our American plantations will in [illegible] to the mere number of people.

Expence of transporting the Palatines to N.Y.

The editor then gives a statement of the expence of the settlement in New York, and the probability of its repayment. ... Viz.

The transportation of 3300 at £5 p.h.	£18,150.
Clothing of 3000 at 20s.	3,000.
Tools for 3000 at 7s 6d each.	1125.
	£22,275

About a third part of these people died at sea or soon after their arrival. The rest are subsisted by the Government till they can provide for themselves as follows,

1750 Adults, at 6d per day, amounts to per ann.	[illegible]
1500 Young [illegible]	[illegible]
	£18,752-15

[illegible] these people will be able to live on their industry, [illegible] also to raise at least £12, a year each in naval stores [illegible] pay off the government in less than 4 years.

Final Statement.

Charge for settlement	£22,275. 8 0
Subsistance 10 three years,	56,258 - 5
	£ [illegible]
Thereat, the clear Gain of 2000 Persons, at the Rate of £12. each per An. amounts, in Four Years to	£. 96,000 - 0

[The result, however, as is well known, was very different].

The Editor then gives a letter, from a prominent gentleman, in relation to the Palatines at New York. It contains little new, however, and the writer suggests that in order to establish uniformity, the Book of Common Prayer, be printed in English & High Dutch; & a sufficient number of copies given to the New York Palatines, who would then learn the Liturgy in English at the same time.

Palatines

Book of Common Prayer in Eng. & High Dutch

He adds, that the Palatines are in 5 towns, 1 mile apart, 3 on the east, & 2 on the west side of Hudson's river in the Co. of Ulster. He recommends, that a School-master be appointed to each town, that special regard be had, to loyalty rather than good Gen. manship, though both would be good. That they have such knowledge of religion as to be able to instruct the children in the doctrines of the Church of England. That a missionary be ordered to visit the towns once a year, to enquire how the School-masters, whose salaries are to be £40. a year, perform their duty. By these means

School-master recommended.

he hopes that the Swallows in less than 10 years would master the English tongue, & need no more Hogs Dulce ministers, & in 20 years after the death of the old people, the Salabines would [illegible]

The letter is signed, James Du Cree. & dated London, Apr. 26th, 1711. pp. 424-26.

May 26th, 1711. The Commons proceeded into to consider the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into false musters, and other abuses in the regiment of the Royal Guards, and also abuses at Chelsea Hospital; & they resolved that there had been great abuses in receiving out two thirds of their complement & in protecting many deserters from their colours; that Lt. Col. Charlton, had been [illegible] with witnesses, and that Her Majesty be desired to give directions for punishing said Lt. Col.

That the Confinement used to the Serg. Major, & any Soldier, for taking from a Commission Officer, putting them in Irons, & selling them as a Slave abroad, has been a great Infringement of the Liberty of the Subject. p. 449-50.

Drake v Hotten — G. S. Drake v J. C. Hotton. Some differences between their lists.

" — Martin Saunders, Carrier. Boxing.

" — " Carrier. Costs.

Holton & Drake - compared. Bigelow's Life of Ben Franklin.

Elizabeth Winslow. Holton.
" Winchell. Drake.
Richard Haffell, Carrier. Holton.
" Carrier. Drake.

In the list of Drake, 15th April, 1685, by the Ex[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Hope, [illegible]

Lawyer. Lawyer, the only name so designated in any of the lists I have examined. p. 27.

At page 31 of Drake, last line, the vessel is called the Desire of London, in Holton, it is the Defence. [illegible] Holton [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible] in Pennsylvania." "This Society [illegible] the principal [illegible]," then a subscription was opened to be paid in molas yearly for 5 years, which in the end amounted [illegible] £ 2000. [illegible] was [illegible], a town laid, [illegible] the Society [illegible] 1749. The town was soon found too small, & the building erected by the hearers of Mr. Whitefield was obtained.

p. 290.

[See in connection with this Extracts from the Minutes of Common Council, 1761 & 1762 & p. 2[illegible] of this book.]

As to rewards from himself, Gen. Braddock, I asked only one, which was that he would give orders to his officers not to enlist any more of our bought servants, and that he would discharge such as had been already enlisted. This [illegible] masters. Dunbar, Braddock's successor, was [illegible] requested. [illegible] applied to him for [illegible] the servants of our [illegible] Dunbar to, he promised to deliver them to the masters, if they [illegible] to him at Trenton. They went out he refused. p. 328-29.

bought servants enlisted.

[illegible] behaved with me as [illegible] as well as [illegible] can expect. [illegible] Being [illegible] with us, he ran away [illegible] and after [illegible] was soon found in Suffolk, [illegible] he had been taken up the service [illegible]

servants & slaves.

[illegible] a [illegible] good [illegible] from a Christian and [illegible] to his [illegible]. As he was of little use and often in mischief, [illegible] consented to [illegible] his [illegible] in England. [illegible] Betsy, I had [illegible] the [illegible] voyage, [illegible] very willing to part with him, or persuade Billy to sell him to [illegible], I know not. In the [illegible] he is no expence to us. p. 40.

Dec.

Feb.

The above letter to Mrs. Franklin, dated June 27th, 1760,

[illegible] slave could not be compelled to go out of the kingdom was not given till 1772. But it was [illegible] Lord Mansfield, "As soon as a negro comes into England, he is free. One may be a villein in England, but not a slave. In England there is no such thing as a slave & a human being never was considered a chattel to be sold for a price."

Mansfield's decision.

Appleton's Cyclopedia. Art. Slavery.

But the authority for L. M.'s decision is not given.

[illegible] was undoubtedly a negro slave. [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] is not clear. [illegible] appears to have been taken as a servant from Philadelphia.

Feb.

From [illegible] examination before the House of Commons, Feb. 24th, 1766.

The number of white inhabitants, I suppose may

Population be 160,000. Quakers perhaps one third, Germans perhaps another third, but I cannot speak with certainty. Many of the Germans have not settled both in Europe & America, they are more delighted with the stamp act than the English, as their stamps, when the [illegible] is in German, are double. p. 42.

Our exports to Great Britain are small, as we produce little wanted there. I suppose it cannot exceed £40,000. Our balance, (in favor of G.B.) is paid by our produce, carried to the West Indies, & sold on our own islands, or to the French, Spaniards, Danes & Dutch, or to other colonies in N.A. as to Nova Scotia, N.E. N.Y. Pennsylvania & Georgia, or to different parts of Europe, as Spain, Portugal & Italy, in all which places we receive either money, bills of exchange, or commodities, which will go remittance to G.B. p. 478.

Virginia & the colonies south have less occasion for wool. The winters are short, & not very severe, & they can very well clothe themselves with linen & cotton, for two or three months of the rest of the year. p. 483.

The Assemblies of Maryland being the oldest established since, [illegible] legislature [illegible] the Lower & Upper House, [illegible] the objects of that institution, frequently, [illegible] the time but one or two months. p. 484.

Great Britain claimed the right to tax Ireland, but never exercised it. p. 484.

Flaxseed to Ireland.

10,000 hogsheads each of bread, & flaxseed, exported from Philadelphia to Ireland, in 1752. & exports greatly increased since, & the export from New York equal.

Fulling mills.

There are a great many fulling mills in America, & you heard lately a good deal of them for the Army during the war, were manufactured in Philadelphia.

Cloth, Stockings.

The people of America are chiefly farmers & planters. Have no other trade, & trade confined to the Colonies. The Colonies take a British interest. p. 497.

British trade.

Tax of 1770 cause.

In 1770, caused by the tax here of Duties Taxes, stopping British manufactures. p. 497.

Virginia.

If the Virginians had a special interest, the people that may happen to manufacture, & then will follow it. In the war before last, tobacco being low, & making the millions, the Virginians made family manufactures. When tobacco bore a better price, they turned to the use of British.

collected.

Va. in mills.

Fulling mills were very much turned in the last war in Pennsylvania, because bills were then plenty to buy English cloth. pp. 505-6.

Virginia.

" cotton cloth.

No cotton cloth, or yarn, though some manufactured, in almost every family in Virginia. Among the poor, the wife weaves generally, & the rich, either have

Bigelow's Life of Franklin.

[illegible] poor neighbors. (H. A. Washington's Writings of Jefferson. Vol. 2nd p. 412.)

[This explains the frequent mention of "Virginia cloth" in the description of [illegible] clothing in the advertisements.]

Virginia cloth.

[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible] manufactured; A. [illegible] p. 507.

Cooper's N.J. jobs.

[illegible] a [illegible] little better than [illegible] jobs. p. 51.

Letter to Mr. Franklin, Dec. 1765.

I went after the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Governor of the [illegible] [illegible] manufactured. They [illegible] all [illegible] the same, no manufactures of any consequence. In Mass. [illegible] a little [illegible] cloth, made in families for their [illegible] wear. Glass & iron have been tried [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the same. [illegible] tried a linen manufactory, but it is dropped, it being [illegible] cheaper. [illegible] is a glass [illegible] in Lancaster Co. but it makes only a little coarse ware [illegible] manufactures, [illegible] the same, [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] with a [illegible] manufacture in his mills that may be useful in Britain, of fine marble, by having 20 saw-mills on one river. &c.

These accounts ... induced Parliament to despatch ... the Boston resolves. [illegible] and your account [illegible] manufactures, upon the meeting of next Parliament. You have only to report a [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] the inhabitants, and the finer goods coming from England. p. 569.

Beneath a tattered tent, on a [illegible],
The [illegible], matrons, the blushing maid,
Fled from their homes, a melancholy train,
To traverse climes beyond the Eastern main,
Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around,
And [illegible] stand [illegible] Frontenac round.

Vol. 2nd. p. 476.

Pioneers of France in the New World, by Francis Parkman, 10th Edition. 1874.

St. Malo. St. Malo, thrust out like a buttress into the sea ... a stronghold of privateers, has been for centuries a nursery for hardy mariners. p. 181.

Cartier's Commission sets forth the conversion of the in-

Roberval's Co.

Hanging, starving, whipping.

De la Roche

Sent to Sable Island,

Expedition to Sable Island fails,

France of Lorne in the New World [illegible]

[illegible] of one of his objects. He was empowered to [illegible] the power of life, [illegible] p. 111.

In this, I have already quoted from Hayard [illegible] Herald, [illegible] Aug. 29, 1911, p. 13.

Roberval dropped anchor before Cape Rouge; Offi[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and the [illegible] women [illegible] under the same roof. p. 205.

Michael Gaillon was detected in a petty theft, [illegible]. Further [illegible] iron; quarrels, even of women, were punished at the [illegible] [illegible] the one could be [illegible] [illegible] men and women were shot. p. 206.

The Marquis De la Roche bargained with the king to colonize New France. He would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] at [illegible]. [illegible] made a [illegible] on the other hand; [illegible] approached the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] Foles [illegible] convicts, [illegible] out. p. 211. Finally [illegible] Roberval drove him back to France. Five years elapse, only 12 of the original [illegible], when the last [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the outcastes home.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] France [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

& the rest scattered. p. 213.

In 1603. Pierre du Gast obtains leave to colonize Acadie. [illegible] impressed [illegible] & [illegible] material for his colony. p. 221.

du Gast, Pierre &c.

Lately [illegible] at St. Lo [illegible] du Gast, Le Monts was feudal Lord. [illegible] Here were gentlemen of birth & breeding, here was the pugnacious curé & his fellow priests, with Huguenot ministers, the rest being laborers, artisans & soldiers. pp. 228. f.

Le Monts & Poutrincourt engaged mechanics & laborers, [illegible] & [illegible] of their wages in advance. p. 235.

said savans.

Le Monts monopoly was rescinded, Poutrincourt, Champlain & Champdoré sailed for France, in Feb. 1607. First of Europeans, they had essayed to found an agricultural colony in the New World. There was a radical defect in their scheme. Excepting a few leaders, these engaged only men laborers, careless of the well fare of the colony. p. 249.

Sailors.

[illegible] Sauvage, [illegible] & colonists. 1613. p. 274.

sailors & colonists.

The Company of New France established by Richelieu in 1627, were bound to convey to New France in 1628, 200 or 300 men of all trades & before 1643, to increase the number to 4000, of persons of both sexes, support them for three years, & then give

300 of all trades.

them cleared lands for their maintenance. Every settler was to be French & Catholic.... The Huguenots, the only emigrating class in France, were forbidden to touch her shores. p. 399.

The Old Regime in Canada, by Francis Parkman.
Letters of Colbert of France in the New World. Chap. 13.

Chap. 13. 1661-1678. Marriage & Population.

[illegible] Canada [illegible] 1663. Before his accession the entire population, priests, [illegible], traders & settlers, did not exceed 2500. But scarcely had he reached his majority, [he became ninety of age, at 1663, in 1651] when the enlistment of men to the colony was systematically begun. In Richelieu's time, bands of [illegible] were [illegible] to Canada. [illegible] Colbert did the work & the King paid for it. In 1671 Talon wrote that in the [illegible] since 1665, had sent out 500 men a year, & promised to do the same during 10 years. Sent by Merchant ships, each ship required to take a certain number. Many were sent to colonists already established, who paid them wages. After three years, the emigrants became settlers. Sometimes these engages were brought over at private expense. Engagés were collected in [illegible] in the provinces, taken to Dieppe & Rochelle, & [illegible] Canada. [illegible] Carcheron, Hearts, & the pas

Louis IV. the Hyper. "sup." 2500.

300 a year.

paid wages.

Dieppe & Rochelle.

come from North West.

ents near Paris were preferred at [illegible] & priests. Some [illegible] money. Some of the soldiers were discharged soldiers. The King sent out more than he promised. In 1698, the population had reached 5870. The Sulpicians, for some years past, had sent out young women for Montreal, & the King continued the work. Girls for the colony were taken from the hospitals, which were not so much for the sick, [illegible] for [illegible]. In 1667, 100 [illegible] sent, & were soon [illegible]. Complaints were made that city women [illegible]. Peasant girls were sent. Officers wanted wives. In 1667, Talon writes "They sent 100 girls - 15 of pretty good birth, several demoiselles, & tolerably well brought up." pp. 215-219.

women

and

of

for

wives.

Talon writes that instead of 4 demoiselles, I asked for, [illegible] sent me 1, but peasant girls have equal the demand. If [illegible] ants had been sent, [illegible] 1672, they would all have found instants & masters in a month. La Hontan speaks disparagingly of these wife candidates, [Account already copied.] It was the custom to send back bad women, if they became notorious.

bad women returned.

[illegible] marrying, it was found had left his [illegible] at home. [illegible] that [illegible] were [illegible], the girls were permitted to reject a suitor. Their first question was, whether he had a house & farm. [illegible] were offered on early marriages. [illegible] recommends to marry youths at 15 or 17, & girls at

girls marry at 14 or 15.

Arrivals at Phila. 1682-1686. - People of Bucks Co.

1-1 or 15, c. 220.

Those who did not marry were expected pay [illegible] Then [illegible] married by [illegible] time, c. 226.

Married by thirties.

In the Registry of Arrivals at Philadelphia, 1682 to 1686, see page 215 - Vol. 3. Ms. Notes on Emigration, the lists contained as follows,

	Masters, or freemen,	118.	
	Wives of Masters or "	47	
	Children of " " "	137	
	Widows	3	
	Single Women	28	337.
Servants	Men,	145	
	Wives of Servant Men,	5	
	Children " " "	1	
	Maid Servants,	42	193
			530.

A Registry of all the People in the County of Bucks, within the Province of Pa. 1777 - 1777 c. see p. 6. [illegible]

Ms. Notes on Emigration.

Masters or Freemen,	54	Servants	
Wives of " " "	31	Men	55
Children of Masters or Freemen	80	Wives	4
Widows,	2	Children	8
Single Women,	4	Maid Servants	15.
	171		82

J. C. Hotten's Original Lists &c.

To Virginia.

Page.	Ed.	Date.	Ship.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total
										176
33	of London	1634	Bonaventure	155	8	1	11	15-58	17-28	174
78	"	1635	Plume Swan	83			1	16-35	17-46	84
82	"	"	Speedwell	51		2	6	16-35	17-40	59
83	"	"	Supply	95		1	7	15-30	18-22	105
95	"	"	Philip	36			8	16-36	18-45	44
96	"	"	America	70		5	13	15-37	18-26	88
102	"	"	Transport	127	3	5	17	15-40	18-32	152
105	"	"	Paule	95	3	3	14	15-40	16-30	115
109	"	"	Alice	25		1	6	17-34	16-37	32
112	"	"	Assurance	177	4	2	38	15-60	17-39	221
116	"	"	Primrose	120		4	14	15-40	18-53	138
116	"	"	Christopher	63		3	10	16-40	18-23	75
118	"	"	Elizabeth	25		4	10	17-35	17-40	39
119	"	"	Globe	140		7	13	15-46	16-23	160
123	"	"	Isabella	108		7	29	15-44	16-30	144
126	"	"	George	123		9	20	15-47	18-30	152
126	"	"	Thomas	46			12	15-45	17-27	58
129	"	"	David	32		1	9	17-31	18-30	42
136	"	"	Governance	78		3	4	16-50	15-22	85
138	"	"	Abraham	49		1	1	17-46	33	51
144	"	"	—				1			1
144	"	"	—	1				27		1
				1698	13	59	246	2016		2016

F. C. Hotten, - Original Lists, &c.

[illegible] Colonists.

Page.	Ward	Year.	Name.	Males.	Females.	Single Women.	Servants, Men, Women, Children,	Ages, Men, Women, Children,	Women Husbands,	Total.
39	London,	1634	–	101		2		15 30 16 20		103
43	"	"	Ship bill,	149				21 30		149
"	"	1635	Bonaventure,	1				21		1
47	"	"	"	3		4		22 23 21 24		7
17	"	"	Peter Bona.	2				23 39		2
	"	"	Paul,	48		1		16-46, 23		47
51	"	"	Peter Bona-	85	1	3		15-40 24-35		89
64	"	"	Leon,	68		10		15-59 17-12		78
71	"	"	Anna Eliz.	89		19		15-31 18-27		208
82	"	"	Mat hew	127	1	4		15-31 18-27		132
127	"	"	Upm. John,	102	2			15 40		104
134	"	"	John,	27		6		15-25 15-21		33
135	"	"	Amitie	91	4	10		16-40 16-44		105
137	"	"	Ship Elizi,	203		2		15 46 30-40		205
142	"	"	Ed Fitem,	43	1	2		16-42 17-27		46
143	"	"	"	30		2		16-40 25		32
				1159	9	75-1243				1243

Bermoodes or Somer Islands.

55	London	1635	True-love,	110	2	4	7	16-35 20-35	2	125	2 minors
133	"	"	Dorit	74	4	11	6			95	1 "
				184	6	15	13			220	

Island of Providence

67	London	1635	Expedi tation,	38	3	4	22	15-58 16-42	62
69	"	"	"	10				17-31	10
75	"	"	Provi-dence,	143	1		19	15-46 17-36	163
				176	4	4	41 = 235.		235

[illegible] Commissioners

A Book of Entries for Passengers by ye Commissioners & Soldiers according to the Statute passing beyond the Seas, from at Christmas 1631, & ending at Christmas, 1632

Jo. Gl. Christopherson

p.	Lat.	Year	Men & Masters or women.	Wives.	Children.	Single women.	Men.	Wives.	Servants Lat.	Maids	Age of men.	Age of women.	Wives older than husbands.	Total
151	Last month Clim	1634	—	17		14					16-37	16-18		51
152	[illegible]	1634	Robt. Bone,				33			2	45 15 20-26			35 *
154	—	1633	Margaret.				30				13-19			30 *
				1167		9 75								1243
				1176		9 8 9 63				2				1359

* [illegible] two lists are deciphered. All husbandmen to serve three years [illegible]

Lists of Emigrants, compared, according to [illegible]

A list in of the passengers in the Mayflower, taken from "Original Lists" &c, by John Carylon Hotten. The list contains the names of

	Men	40
	Wives	18
May flower	Children	27
	[illegible]	1
families.	Servant men	11
	" maid	1
	Men in families	3
	Total	101. including the child born on the passage.

Of the above 40 men, 18 were with their wives, or with their wives & children. 3 were with their children without wives, & 5 had left families behind, who afterwards followed them. This would show that there were 21 distinct families on board the Mayflower, & that 26 of the 40 men were family men. The 3 men in families were probably hired men, like John Alden, as they are not put down as servants.

This list, Hotten says, is copied from Gov. Bradford's ms, at the close of his History; & is there presented in the order in which he placed them. Hotten, p. XXIV - XXVII. Introduction.

Hingham settlers, 1633-37.

Hingham settled by families.

Of the 218 persons, who emigrated from Hingham & its vicinity in England, & became the original settlers of Hingham in Massachusetts, there were-

Lists of Emigrants compared. Percentage of Families. 29

Men	50
Wives	38
Children	87
Single Women	2
Men Servants	34
Maid "	5
	218

This shows 38 distinct families, who emigrated & settled as such.

New England Emigrants, 1631 1638.

227 families in 1637 & 1638.

Of the 1757 emigrants to New England, exclusive of the Mayflower & the Weymouth settlements; from 1631 to 1638, in Savage's lists, there are 227 distinct families of free people, besides 4 married servant families, & 127 servants.

Summary of Emigrants to New England,

Different individuals	2076
Families	227
Servants	168

Emigrants to Virginia, 1634 5.

Of the 2016 emigrants to Virginia in the lists, ~~from~~ in 1634-35, there are

Men, without designation,	1698,
Women, without designation.	246
Wives	15
Children	57
	2016

In 2016 Va. emigrants.

13 families.

This indicates 13 distinct families, & no servants; in all probabilities the aggregate being mere shipments of [illegible]

Lists of Emigrants compared, [illegible]

ever, to indicate convicts is a margin entry at p. 114 of Hotten, against the list by the Primrose, amounting to 138 persons, 120 men, 4 children under 14 years & 14 women. The entry is in these words, "Stolen off by Mr. Secretary Windebanks warrant."

Emigrants to St. Christophers & Barbados.

Of the 1359 emigrants to Barbados & St. Christophers in Hotten's lists, from 1633 to 1635, there are

Men, without designation,	1176.
"Women" " "	89
Children, under 14.	9
	1274

In addition to this number, are 2 lists, consisting of [illegible] men, with a [illegible] "[illegible] husbandmen to serve there some 3 & some 4 years". In all, 1359 persons to St. Christ. & Barbados.

For proof that the aggregate was made up of miscellaneous lots is the fact that among the [illegible] common to the men & the women, & these generally such names as [illegible], [illegible] of the commonest English names.

Only the commonest names

"Bermoodes or Somer" Islands.

Of the 220 Emigrants to the Bermoodes or Somer Islands in Hotten's lists are

Men, without designation,	184.
Women. " "	18
Wives	6
Children, under 14.	12
Negroes	2
	220

Lists of Emigrants compared according to Hotten, &c.

3 Ministers

There are apparently no servants, except the 2 negroes. 3 of the men are designated as ministers. There is more indication of the family element in the emigrations to Bermuda, than in those to Barbados & St. Christophers. Still the few names in common indicate a miscellaneous character, and they were mostly people bound to serve for their passage.

Miscellaneous character.

Island of Providence.

Of the 235 emigrants to the Island of Providence, in 1635, in Hotten's lists, are

Men, without designation	176.
Women, " "	40
[illegible]	5
[illegible]	4
Total	235.

5 of the [illegible] 5 wives,

These seem to be of similar character to the Bermuda migrants.

Musters of the Inhabitants of Virginia, 1634-5.

Musters of Inh. of Va.

Of the 1815 persons in the musters, as given by Hotten, are

Men, without designation.	526	
Servant men	435	
Negro men	11	
Hired servant man	1	973
Wives of freemen	147	
Single women	11	
Widows	6	
Wives of Servant Men	12	
Maid Servants	30	
Negro Women	10	
Hired servant woman	1	217
Children	124	124
Indian Servant boy	1	1
	1815.	1315.

163 wives & widows.

Lists of Emigrants compared — percentage of families in

Phila. 1682-6

Emigrants to Phila. 1682 1686.

Of the 530 persons emigrating to Phila. 1682-1686, see Analysis at p. 290, this book, there were 47 distinct families, besides 5 married servant pairs — the servants being in all, 173.

of families, &

People of Bucks Co. 1677 1687 see Analysis

at p. 290, this book,

Of the 253 persons in the above lists there were,

Bucks Co.

Men without designation	54		
Servant men	53	101	
Wives of men without designation	31		
Wives of servant men	4	35	
Children of men without designation	86		
Children of servants	8	88	
Single women, not servants	4		
Maid servants	13	19	
Widows	2		
	153	243	

47 families

Specimens of [illegible] in the lists of emigrants to America, from 1620 to 1638, which have been preserved.

New England.

N.E.

Among the 2076 emigrants to New England, of whom lists have been preserved, including the Great [illegible], from 1630 to 1640, there are 312 families, giving

to 100 grants,

something over 13 families to every 100 emigrants, or 13 $\frac{312}{2076}$ per cent.

Philadelphia.

82 families to 530 emigrants.

Of the 530 emigrants to Phila, from 1682 to 1686, of whom lists have been preserved, are 82 families, showing [illegible] families to every 100 emigrants or .09 $\frac{72}{83}$ percent.

Virginia.

15 families in 2016 emigrants.

Of the 2016 emigrants to Virginia, from 1634 to 1635, of whom lists have been preserved, there are 15 families, showing ~~[illegible]~~ rather over 6 families to every 1000 emigrants, or .0068+ per cent.

Barbadoes & St. Christophers.

[illegible] families.

No mention of families in the lists of emigrants to these Islands, in 1634-5.

Bermuda.

Bermuda—2 families in 220 emigrants.

Of the 220 emigrants to Bermuda, in 1634-5, of whom lists have been preserved, are 6 families, showing very nearly 3 families to every 100 emigrants or .02 $\frac{7}{11}$ per cent.

Island of Barbados.

8 families to 1[illegible] emigrants.

Of the [illegible] emigrants to the Island of Barbados, 1634-5, of whom lists have been preserved, 8 are families, showing very nearly 3 families to every 100 emigrants, or .028+ percent.

Percentage of Servants.

Of the 2076 emigrants to New England, as given above

Lists of Emigrants compared – Percentage of families &c.

N.E. 8 servants to 100 — 165 were servants, or .65 [illegible] percent.

Phila, 38 servants to 100, — Of the 530 emigrants to Phila, [illegible] 193 were servants, or .38 16/53 percent.

W.I. nearly all servants. — In the lists of emigrant passengers to Virginia, Barbadoes & St. Christ, Bermuda & Providence Island, there are none designated as servants, probably, as has already been [illegible], because they were all, with few exceptions, mere shipments of indented servants, bound to serve for a term of years.

Conclusions.

[illegible] that the [illegible] to England & Pennsylvania emigrated largely by families, [illegible] bringing with them, – so far as [illegible], the prepared [illegible] of life up. The [illegible] N.E. settled by families, Va. & W.I. [illegible] similar & [illegible]. Virginia & the British W. I. Islands, were of very different character, showing little bond of union between the persons composing the various ship loads of emigrants, other than that formed by common [illegible]. The emigration to Pennsylvania became, similar in character, so far as poverty & the want of the family element was concerned, as soon as the redemption system was established, which did not Strong a little after 1720. The emigration to Maryland was from the first, similar in [illegible] to that of Virginia. [illegible]

Pa. similar to Va, Md. similar.

2.

Many servants for few families.

began with few whites & many servants, while early New England emigration consisted of many families & few servants. [illegible] New England paid [illegible] labor, [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the & the name of servant almost disappeared from her vocabulary, not to appear again till the Irish emigration commenced about the year 1820. The great body of the [illegible] were [illegible] proprietors.

1.6. [illegible] proprietors.

Habits of the Inhabitants of Virginia.

[illegible] of Virginia compared [illegible] the [illegible] of the United States.

[illegible] made, see pp. 256-8 this book.

[illegible] 160 families, including [illegible] 160 families [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] 1824.

[illegible] Long, and 21 years in the [illegible] 16.

[illegible] 21 years, in the [illegible] 1818.

[illegible] her daughter, aged [illegible] years.

[illegible] " aged 1 years. [illegible] Home [illegible]

[illegible] aged [illegible] years.

[illegible] family, though the [illegible] are not man & wife. Then again, on p. 258,

[illegible] of Corporate company [illegible] 1635.

[illegible] Edward [illegible] his wife,

Edward [illegible], aged 26 in the Abigail, 1635,

[illegible] in the [illegible], 1635.

A Child borne in Virginia.

This household seems to be a man & a woman without name, to whom had been born a child.

Susan Bush.

[illegible] aged 25) a girl of 20, with a child of a different name, ~~with~~ followed by a list of 8 men servants.

Households like these [illegible] more of the 100 families, of which 151 are composed of married [illegible] in 17 cases, [illegible] 3 cases [illegible] at different times, often 5, 8, 10, or 12 years apart, & afterwards borne [illegible] were married [illegible] times.

[illegible] previously) does not appear, & 17 are uncertain in these particulars. It is natural to [illegible] that most of these men & women had formed parts of miscellaneous ~~cargoes~~ shipwrecks, similar to those which lists are given by Hotten, as arriving in 1635.

[illegible] in Virginia, originated in only a very small degree by families.

Even the musters [illegible] Hundred, 1624 [illegible] thus:

[illegible] Hundred, 1624.

[illegible] Hundred, [illegible], 1624.

Mr Francis Yearley aged 1 yeare

Mr Argall Yearley " 4 yeares } Children borne heare.

mrs Elizabeth Yearley " 6 "

to in 1635, the earlier emigrants came out mis[illegible] & assorted themselves after arrival.

Va. The percentage of families in the musters of the Inhabitants of Virginia, is .12 $\frac{820}{2912}$, per centum [illegible] than 12 to the hundred.

12 families to 100, servants 36 to 100. The percentage of servants in the same is .36 $\frac{760}{1318}$ per cent, [illegible] than 36 to the hundred.

The percentage of families among the Settlers of Pa. 1677 1687 See p. 298, this book, is .14 $\frac{138}{283}$ per ct.

The percentage of servants in the same is .32 $\frac{106}{283}$ " "

or something more than 32 to the hundred.

Let by reference to the pages of this book, just mentioned, where copious extracts from the Bucks Co. Register will be found, it will be seen that these were Pennsylvania settlers [illegible] the Virginia musters, emigrate miscellaneously, & then were families, but they emigrated very largely in families.

For Remarks by Sir Josiah Child, on the early settlers of Barbadoes, Virginia & New England, see his "New Discourse of Trade." [London, 1698.] pp. 178 to 216.

Annals of Annapolis, Comprising Sunday Notices [illegible] Ridgely, Librarian of the [illegible], Baltimore, 1841.

Journal of Father White, Friday, Annapolis.

Maryland

Sept. 1, 1634

Catholics.

The Journal of Father White, who accompanied Lord Baltimore's colony to Maryland, says: "At noon of the following day, being the feast of St. Giles, we reached Guadeloupe, or at least at that corral, inhabited by Irishmen, who, from fear of the Spaniards, on account of the possession of the Indies, fell. p. 20.

Maids

wash clothes.

On arriving on the coast touched at an island, [illegible] called St. Clements, [illegible] and [illegible] to wash the clothes, and most [illegible] by the upsetting of the boat. p. 20.

Not-weed Poem.

A satire, called "The Not-weed Factor, or a Voyage to Maryland, in which is treated the land, government, courts & constitutions of the country, also the buildings, [illegible] of the inhabitants of that [illegible] & [illegible] Tobacco, Corn, Cattle! p. [illegible] In [illegible] verse. p. 111.

Maryland Gazette.

Jan. 24th, 1745. Thomas Green issued the first number of the Maryland Gazette, which he edited for years, & which has ever since been published by some one or other to the present time. It takes rank from [illegible] has a complete [illegible], [illegible] p. 118.

King's passengers.

In 1768, a ship arrived here with rebels, who were termed the "King's passengers", & were said to have been convicted with "transportation". p. 118.

[illegible] 1, [illegible] 1 [illegible] 1 [illegible] 1

every child under 16, for the rent of 10 pounds of wheat a year, &c.

Every adventurer who brought 10 men, in 1634-5, [illegible] 100 acres at the rent of 1 pound of wheat. [illegible] 1637, [illegible] 100 acres, [illegible] 1 pound [illegible] 100 acres [illegible] 1 pound [illegible] 100 acres [illegible] 1 pound [illegible] 100 acres

the minister of his conversation & conformity to the rules & [illegible] of the church of England. [illegible] Examination, in Hazard's Collections, Vol. 1st, p. 421.]

Although Lingan thinks this would effect the emigration of Catholics, if put in execution, yet it would seem to have been principally intended to check the emigration of Puritans of the New England, [illegible] to the population [illegible] their respect [illegible] as much as they can without the reach of authority. The Catholics were considered by the Court party, good subjects; the Puritans were viewed in a very different light. It is probable that [illegible] were [illegible] at first, but the civil wars soon rendered it impractical, even as to the Puritans. pp. 43 44.

Puritans.

It appears from the Records that Lewger, had run out into the Province from England by the Lord, Proprietary, [illegible] to meet his [illegible].

Lewger imports servants.

He arrived, Nov. 28th, 1637, with his wife & two [illegible], [illegible] servants & a boy. He seems therefore, to have been [illegible] the [illegible] year. The oldest [illegible] of record mentions him as importing, in 1637, [illegible] men & [illegible] women servants. These importations of servants as were [illegible], entitled him to what were called rights to land. [illegible] made of colonizing the Province. pp. 46 47.

Bozman's History of Maryland.

Bozman says "that he once thought freeman meant the same as freeholder, but that he has since been [illegible] stated, on the journals of the [illegible], 1642, that Mr. Thomas Weston, being sued, pleaded he was no freeman, because he had [illegible] certain dwelling house, [illegible], and being put to the question, it was [illegible] put to [illegible] a freeman [illegible] to have his place in the [illegible]." [illegible] in Beverley's History of Virginia, p. 208, Ed. 1722, seems also to [illegible] a liberal construction. The usage of Virginia was most [illegible] her younger sister colony. "Every freeman, [illegible] Burgess, (the [illegible] [illegible] they were [illegible] indeed, a [illegible] [illegible]) from 1619 to 1660, [illegible] the Tobacco." Yet the same historian where he treats of the election of Burgesses, says, "the freeholders are the only electors". The [illegible] is [illegible] in some [illegible]. p. 48.

In regard to the burgesses chosen for the [illegible] Plantations, Bozman says that though the [illegible] was [illegible] to [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the colony without consent of master, was felony. Bozman says in a foot note, a servant here meant, [illegible] the country called indented servants, imported at the expense of the master. p. 124.

By an Act of 1641, it was made felony of death for any apprentice servant to depart away secretly from his master [illegible] of the province. p. 185.

Transcribe

But Lord Baltimore, imprudently, at the very outset or commencement of his colony, adopted the sentiment & resolution of universal toleration. The admission of the Puritans into Maryland, after they had been expelled out of Virginia by Sir William Berkeley, as has been herein before stated, together with the unfortunate [illegible] events in England, when the Puritans had seized on the supreme power, gave a death blow to the Roman Catholic interest in Maryland. From this period they never afterwards could regain their just & due influence in the province, although for many subsequent years they continued to form the majority of the inhabitants thereof. p. 195.

Two an[illegible] Catholics,

A Commission was appointed, under the Lord Baltimore's Council, [illegible] for the conservation of the peace [illegible] administration of justice within the province of Maryland to Captain William Fuller, Mr. Richard Preston, Mr.

Bozman's "History of Maryland,"

William Durand, Mr. Edward Lloyd, captain John Smith, Mr. Leonard Strong, Mr. John Dawson, Mr. John Hatch, Mr. John Halek, Mr. Richard Wells, & Mr. Richard Ewen,* or any two of them, being appointed by Sir Thomas Bedford, Richard Preston, or Mr. William Durand to be always one, to [illegible] the will [illegible] governing the people of Maryland, under the dominion of the Lord protector of England, Scotland, Ireland & [illegible] to [illegible] the name of [illegible]."

The commission further authorized them to appoint a high court of [illegible], &c, "and that the [illegible] an assembly, to begin on the 20th day of October then next, or which assembly all such should be disabled to give any vote, or to be elected members thereof, as have [illegible] or shall oppose the parliament, or to profess the Roman Catholic religion."

Roman Catholics disabled from being members.

* Bozman says in a note "It is probable that all the [illegible] were Puritans, & most of them leading men of that party there, who had settled at New Sundel. Capt. Fuller was probably a military man, & might have been in the service of the Puritan army in England. p. 603.

History of Maryland from its First Settlement in 1634 to the Year 1848. by James McSherry, Baltimore, 1849.

Puritans.

The Puritans had established a conventicle in Virginia, & 3 ministers were sent from Boston to

converted the ungodly Puritans. When they became increasing, were disposed or driven from the Province in 1652. Many with Richard Bennett at their head, sought to reign in Virginia; many settled [illegible] Md. [illegible] to take the oath of fealty to the Province & it appears [illegible] Kent [illegible] [illegible] themselves. They formed themselves into a community & made no recognized connection with the colony till 1650. At the execution of Charles 1st, it was made treason to recognize Charles the 2nd; but Maryland at once recognized him.

Commissioners were appointed in England by a fleet & a regiment of 700 men sailed to reduce Maryland to the Commonwealth. In March, 1652, they required Maryland to submit to the Commonwealth. Meeting with some opposition from Gov. [illegible] & the secretary gave office, & appointed a Council. Gov. Stone was afterwards reinstated, under modified conditions. pp. 68 71.

[illegible] slavery while the colony there is no certain [illegible] 1663. colony, first in 1663, but evidently many were there in the Province. Prior to 1663, many acts were passed, relating to servants & apprentices, but only once is used the word slave in the act of 1638, "for the [illegible] of the people" [illegible]

white slaves. described the people as consisting of all Christian inhabitants, "servants only excepted," a term which is never elsewhere applied to any but negroes. [Decon. 1638. Holmes Annals. Vol. 1. p. 206] pp. 85-6.

He then goes on to speak of the redemptioners, a class unknown, [illegible] which in time gave to a considerable trade. p. 86.

Infidel [illegible] transport. In [illegible] the new times, and Fillmore, [illegible] of the King, [illegible] to [illegible] the King. At the [illegible] of 1688, the Lord Proprietary gave in his adhesion to William & Mary, & [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible].

Revolution 1689, and Colonies. The [illegible] not [illegible] the new government, but were [illegible] on the [illegible] of [illegible], & Maryland [illegible] & [illegible] without them. In April, 1689, an Association for the [illegible] of the Protestant religion in the [illegible] Maryland was formed, & soon obtained entire & [illegible] possession of the province. They [illegible] were required to take the government into their hands & accordingly, in 1691, he appointed [illegible] Copley governor.

1691, Wm. & Mary proclaimed. The first act of the new government was the recognition of Wm. & Mary, & [illegible] the establishment of the Episcopal Church in the [illegible] of Maryland. [illegible] Church established. [illegible] 1692 passed an act holding [illegible] on the 4th of July, a day of [illegible] week, [illegible] church school, & [illegible] Colleges founded.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible]

Partition of Texas

be published three months before a general new election, [illegible] to the [illegible] Legislature." [illegible] required, — a provision produced by the interference of the fanatical abolitionists of the North. p. 356.

[illegible] Records of Friends at Middletown, [illegible] Minutes, 1 Sept. 6, 1[illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Meeting for the Organization of the Meeting in 1682, to about the year 1751.

Also some extracts from the Records of Chester Monthly Meeting. Copied by E. D. Buckman, M. D., 12th mo. 28. 1869. MSS. in the Library of the Historical Society of Penna.

At a Quarter Meeting held at the house of Richard Hough, the 5th day of 6th mo. 165[illegible], Henry Baker hath brought in an account of disbursements about the business of Thomas Bentley betwixt the 10, 7 mo. last, by Henry Baker, & Thomas Bentley have agreed the time long the said Thomas Bentley shall serve the said Henry Baker for the said charge & the passage, & it is the agreement & judgment of this Meeting that the said Thomas Bentley shall serve the said Henry Baker 7 years from this day, & that at the expiration of said time the said Henry shall allow the said Thomas apparel & bow & what other things are allowed by law to a servant to bought in & that indentures

Disposal of Bentley.

adjudged to serve 5 yrs.

[illegible] shall accordingly be [illegible] & [illegible] the said [illegible] to which [illegible] will [illegible] before the [illegible] [illegible] Court and [illegible] of [illegible].

6 3rd Mo. 1788. Friends are not satisfied with having no good road in the Friends burying ground, therefore Robert Hunter & Richard Hackenden are appointed to draw off a bargain for such [illegible].

Negroes not allowed in Friends Grave yard.

1 12th mo. 1788. Friends request [illegible] to be buried within the walls of the Grave yard belonging to the Meeting.

Pennsylvania Gazette, 1788.

Four Pence Reward. Ran away from the Subscriber living in Northampton township, Bucks Co. on the 21st of December last, an apprentice named William Hopper, near 21 years of age, has 4 months & 11 days to serve, black hair & black eyes, about 5 ft 8 in. high, well made, [illegible] upper jacket, a [illegible] coat little old leather breeches, red. Stocks, with old pumps, a [illegible] hat, whoever takes up the said Servant & brings him home to his master shall be paid the above Reward & their labour for their pains, paid by Leonard Kroesen. Jan. 16th, 1788.

breeches.

Came to Richard Langfitt in the Co. of Bucks about 7 months ago, a colour'd lad, who says his name is John Robson, aged about 17 years, says that he

Irish boy taken up on suspicion & advertized.

and born in the kingdom of Ireland, & that he came to America about the time he came to these parts in Berks Co. & was brought to Phila. by Capt. Lesley to whom he had paid 1 guinea & 2 silver dollars, & his passage from Ireland & notices, that he, for stopping with Capt. Lesley, in the county of Derry, the name of the Port he knows not, & was discharged at Phila. by said Capt. Lesley on the age who sent, signing only the country. The boy is fair skinned, blackish hair, gray eyes & stiff built. If he should have absconded from his master, & the Captain, so may be heard of by making application to the Subscriber in Lionard, which it is expected will be soon done, otherwise the boy must be found for his cloathing & maintenance.

Martin Kolbenner,

Reading, Jan. 24th, 1788. Feb. 27, 1788.

Breeches & striped trowsers.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Upper Dublin township, Co. Phila. Co. on the 8th inst. a servant man, named John Young, is a very proud conceited, affected fellow, about 40 years of age, 5 ft 5 in high, of a red ruddy complexion, smooth faced & has a scar under his right eye, speaks the German language, had on & took with him a brown flannel coat, black cloth double breasted jacket, black cloth breeches, & a pair of striped trowsers, black stockings, & a good beaver hat, with a band & buckle. He pretends to understand the coopering business & may perhaps seek employment in that way, & professes the Dutch lan-

Lancaster, Aug. 16, 1788.

cultivated business, whoever apprehends said servant and secures him in any gaol in this State, so being home to his master, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars, & reasonable charges, paid by the Printers.

March. 20th, 1788. Pa. Gazette, March. 26, 1788.

Ran away from the Subscriber living in Dock St., near the corner of Second St., an indented servant boy, named William Pillman, of pretty a stronge aspect, dark complexion, his father a white man, his mother an Indian, slender made, black black hair, & hollow eyes, 16 years old, whoever takes up said servant & secures him so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, & reasonable charges, paid by Richard Allen.

Pa. Gazette, Aug. 13, 1788.

Indented boy.

Pa. Gazette, Aug. 13, 1788.

Indentured Boy for sale.

To be sold for the Term of a Welsh Servant Boy who has upwards of three years to serve. Enquire of the Printers.

Sept. 2nd, 1788.

Take up the Impostor & Villain! Ran away last night from Shippenweken, Berks Co. & State of Penna., a certain Samuel Howard Johnson, as he calls himself, an Englishman, & says he was born in the State of N. J. near Burlington, & passes for a school master. Said Johnson is about 20 years of age, a fair face, blue eyes, black hair, long legs, & a good limb. Had on & took with him, a pair of black satinet breeches & jacket, with buttons of the

Impostor by a school master.

same stuff, a pair of white casimer breeches & jacket, [illegible] lined [illegible], [illegible] coat of [illegible] cloth, metal buttons, a pair of [illegible], [illegible] books, with trim Sunday books, among which are Hill's Arithmetic & a Geography, also a silver watch with a [illegible] chain & seal. Whoever takes up said [illegible] & brings him in any part of the State, shall be well rewarded for his trouble, & the owners receive their property again, shall have the found Reward & reasonable charges, paid by

Henry Hunter, John Moser,
Jacob Hunter, Peter, Sen.

Sulphehoken, Dec. 26th, 1788. Pa. Gazette, Jan. 21. 1789.

Harrietown, Mont. Co. Oct. 7th, 1789.

Committed to gaol compelled to the jail of the said Co. a man jail a gs George Scarf, the said he is a servant to Edward Hoge, of Chester Co. N. J., for a term of twenty years, from the date, or to be sold for his fees. Wm. Stout, Gaoler.

Oct. 14th, 1789.

Indent gal for sale, To be sold, The time of a Dutch servant girl, who has near three years to serve, she will be sold low for cash. Enquire of the Printer.

April 28th, 1790.

Notice of Ten Dollars Reward, Ran away from the subscriber Hirenberg, on the 9th of this instant June, a servant man, named Frum Victorick Shaffer, a native of Hirenberg in

Runaway, indented servant boy [illegible] about 21 years of age, pock marked, sandy complexion, about [illegible] years of age, can talk very little English, [illegible] with him, a half worn wool hat, a light mixed coloured homespun cloth, olive jacket, homespun linen striped trowsers, [illegible] shirt, other clothing, half worn shoes, [illegible] stockings, [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] him to the owner or secures him in any gaol in America, shall have the above Reward & all reasonable charges, paid by [illegible] Hahn.

New Hanover Township, Mont. Co. June 28th, 1790.

Pa. Gazette, July [illegible], 1790.

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100 Dollars Reward. Ran away from the Subscriber, living in Augusta Co. Va. on the 20th of Sept. last, a negro fellow named Caesar Hesseltine, about 21 years of age, [illegible] complexion, [illegible] made, [illegible] eyes, brown hair, smooth faced; he had on when he went away, a red [illegible] which he may be likely to change, he is a good hand at farming, understands [illegible] pretty well. Also a Mulatto, named Dave, [illegible] a very [illegible], named [illegible].

Henry Miller.

N.B. The above described Hesseltine came into Baltimore in the ship [illegible], in Dec. 1790, [illegible] for [illegible] sale, but by [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pennsylvania Gazette. 1792.

Three Pounds Reward, Ran away last Sunday, the 8th inst., a Black Servant Man, named Cæsar Robinson, by trade a butcher, about 20 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of clothes viz. a striped cotton jacket & waistcoat, the jacket had a silver lace, & one sleeve, he is a very good speaker, wears his hair tied or queued, had a leather a second with him, [illegible] Virginia, &c. It is there he may change his name, as he took up money on Saturday last, he is very artful & speaks the English tongue fully well. Whoever will take up said servant & secure him in any gaol, so that I may get him, or give him home, shall have the above Reward & reasonable charges paid by Geo. C. Welpper.

Pa. Gazette. Feb. 12th. 1792.

To be Sold, The time of a hearty Servant Girl, that country born, who has served [illegible], Enquire of the Printers, May 14th. 1792.

Runaway or absconded from the subscriber, the 12th last month, now on board one of the New-Castle Stage Boats, lying at the Crooked Billet Wharf, Phila., an indented Servant Girl, named Ann Hyers, [illegible] Ship Carron, She is about 20 years of age, black hair [illegible], about 5 ft 3 or 6 in. high, it is expected she is somewhere in Phila. Whoever secures her in any goal, so that her master may

sel sex again, shall have 1 dollars Reward, & if brought to the subscriber, in Little Britain township, Lancaster Co. reasonable charges, paid besides, by David May.
Oct, 20th, 1792.

Sixteen Dollars Reward. Runaway from the Subscriber in Lundays Ins, 15th of March, 1793, a Dutch Servant man, named Francis Lunne, by trade a tallow chandler & soap boiler, - he appears somewhat imaller in his every [illegible] broken English & says he can talk Low Dutch, that he is a good scholar in German & can write some English, & pretends to be some sort of a preacher, he arrived in Phila on the 7th of Sept. 1792, in the Ship Columbia, from Amsterdam, Jno. Muloy, master, The said servant had, on & took with him when he went away a large cocked hat, about half worn, one black silk waistcoat, one pair of black velvet breeches, with black buttons & silk knee bands, one pair black worsted stockings, a new pair neat leather shoes, a square pair of silver shoe buckles, a square pair of silver knee buckles &c. It is likely he may change his name & cloaths, as he had a number with him, which are not known, & is a deceiving villain. The above Reward & all reasonable charges, paid by Jno. Sutter, living in the Letter [illegible] township, [illegible] Phila, April 10th, 1793.

preacher.

Arrived in Phila. 1792.

cocked hat buckles. silver.

130 dollars Reward. Runaway on Sunday night last, [illegible] the Subscriber, a German [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

them to their master, shall have the above Reward, or 15 dollars for each of the 2 first above mentioned, & 100 dollars for the last.

Richard Poller,
Thomas Bradford,
Samuel Edwards.

Pa. Gazette, Feb. 12th. 1794.

Bradford & Edwards escape,

Bolton, England, April 2d. 1794. A Bankrupt who had taken his passage on board the Packet of Dublin, for America, and resolved on the eve of his departure for Holland, at finding the hopes of escaping entirely thwarted, he took the desperate resolution of shooting himself last night, which he executed in the presence of the Sheriff's officers, who he expected by guessing a pistol to his ear.

June, 18th. 1794.

German Servant to sell,

To be sold, the unexpired time of a German Servant. He is a stout able young man, & has about 12 months to serve. For particulars enquire at the Brewery in Dock St. Phila. April, 1st. 1776 Pa. Gazette. Apr. 13. 1776.

Runaway Servants,

Sixty Dollars Reward. Runaway yesterday in the forenoon from the Subscriber, living in Strasburg township, Lancaster Co. Pa. the following indented servants, viz.

John Haugh, born in Saxony, about 27 years of age, of a low stature, stout built, black hair, had on a red home made coating waistcoat, [illegible] breeches, [illegible] stockings & a new pair of shoes, [illegible] by trade.

Christian Nagle, born in Prussia, about 25 years of age

Irishman. a little taller than O'Hough, a taylor by trade, had on a brown home made cloth coat, a pair of [illegible] green corduroy trowsers & jacket, & spake often English.

Conrad Kratz, a German aged 21 years, [illegible] stoutness, had black curled hair, [illegible] sometimes wears hat, [illegible] & brown home made cloth coat, almost new, a red home made cloth waistcoat, a pair of little green corduroy breeches, a pair of shoes, & a good wool hat, spoke very little English.

Whoever takes up the said servants & secures them in any gaol, so that their master may have them again, shall receive the above reward, or 20 dollars for any or either of them, besides reasonable charges paid by Michael Withers.

Lancaster, Oct. 5, 1796.

2 Dutch men in gaol on suspicion.

Had committed to the gaol of Chester Co. on the 12th inst. two Dutch men, who have represented themselves to be indented servants, one of them calls himself John Ross, says his master is named Rose, & lives in Baltimore, — the other calls himself George Reed, says his master is a Merchant in Baltimore, & pretends he cannot recollect his name, but that he is by occupation a cordwainer. Their respective masters are hereby required to come, pay their fees, & take them away, otherwise they will shortly be ordered out to pay their passage.

in 2 months from the date hereof. Benj. Miller, Grove.
West Chester. March 20th, 1797. March 22nd, 1797.

Twenty dollars Reward. Ran away from the Subscriber, living in Vizen township, Ches. Co., a German Servant man, named Charles Ludowick Deiman, his trade a joiner, aged 2 years, [illegible] in his age, he [illegible] and pitted with the small pox, had on, & took with him a new wool hat, a new black silk handkerchief, a red striped [illegible], a [illegible] German [illegible], a fine [illegible] brown [illegible], [illegible] striped [illegible] to get [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] home, [illegible] stand [illegible] to [illegible] a [illegible] again [illegible] he [illegible]; he [illegible] [illegible] came [illegible] Co. [illegible] the Hessian [illegible] master [illegible] set him again, shall have the above last mr. Reward. [illegible]
Nov. 24th, 1797. Pa. Gazette, Feb. 7th, 1798.

Five Dollars Reward. Ran away last night from the Subscriber, living in Westtown township, Chester Co. an Irish servant [illegible], named Thomas M'Gergary, about 17 years of age, [illegible] in his age, [illegible] short [illegible], his face pitted with small pox, [illegible] breeches, one pair of buckskin breeches, one pair of blue [illegible] breeches, one pair of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pennsylvania Gazette. 1798 - 1800.

[illegible] R.C. paid by Dan'l. Heckman, Pa. Gazette. April 25th. 1798.

New York, Jan. 26th 1799. Last evening, Capt. Collins of the Draper [illegible] from Dublin, the 17th of Nov. 1798.

He sailed from Dublin, the 17th of Nov. 1798.

[illegible] Collins [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Irish indented Servant Girl, who has three years to serve, can be had, by applying at the Subscriber's Office at the said Work house. Pa. Gazette, Jan. 28th, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward. Runaway on Sat. night, or Sunday morning last from the subscriber living in Nottingham township, Ches. Co. an indented Servant girl, named Margaret Lane, about 18 years of age, dark brown hair, good complexion, light or bluish eyes, inclining to grey, [illegible] Irish accent. [illegible] Irish girl at [illegible] Orleans. [illegible] in the country, [illegible] spent on Saturday, it is supposed she had [illegible] her, [illegible] Whoever secures the said runaway, shall receive the above reward & reasonable charges, all to be paid on the apprehension & delivery of the said runaway. Nicholas Lewis.

Pa. Gazette, May 12th, 1802.

Ten dollars Reward. Runaway from the subscriber, living in Bethlehem township, Bucks Co. on Monday the 4th inst. an indented servant boy, named Joseph Riley, 5 feet 6 inches high, stout, black hair, [illegible] Irish accent, [illegible] a blue vest, [illegible] worn fur hat & tow trousers, he was seen the morning he went off, on the turnpike, Chestnut Hill, when they were calling the roll, it is likely he will go to Bucks Co. or the City of Phila. Whoever takes up said boy, & secures him in Bethlehem aforesaid, shall receive the above Reward & r.e. paid by Christian Heisner.

Pa. Gazette, Sept. 8th, 1802.

Philadelphia Gazette, 1862

1862 - Servant of Mr. M. Eyre

10 Dollars Reward. Runaway from the Subscriber, yesterday, an indented German Servant, named Philip Jacob Hoodley, a baker, by trade; lately purchased of Mr. M. Eyre, inn, from on board the ship Devotion, from Amsterdam. He is about 22 years of age, [illegible] Had [illegible] is light, [illegible], has a pleasing smile on his countenance when spoken to. [illegible] English. Had on a red striped under jacket, a pair of gut velvet pantaloons, lady boots, also took with him one pair nankeen pantaloons, a pair of laced boots, &c. The [illegible] reward, and reasonable charges, paid by Selected [illegible]. 531 Market St. Dec. 29th. 1862.

pantaloons,

20 Dollars Reward. Runaway from the subscriber living in Rockland township, Chester Co., a slave named Jerry on the night of the 26th inst., a black man, named [illegible], speaks English, and makes use of the English principally, he is a native of Lancaster Co. swears a good deal in common conversation, [illegible] when angry, [illegible] blackguarding or unbecoming discourse, & to liquor, a middling handy fellow, drives a team well, has light hair, good [illegible], & [illegible]. Had on when he went away a fur hat, a Russia linen [illegible], [illegible] linen trousers, [illegible], & [illegible] coat. It is supposed he [illegible] to the marshes, in Lancaster Co. [illegible]

Russia

marshes.

takes up said runaway & secures him in any gaol in this state, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above Reward & all e.c. if brought home. John Dorlin.

Five Cents Reward. Runaway from the Subscriber, living in [illegible] town, [illegible] a mulatto [illegible] boy, [illegible] years of age, whoever takes up said [illegible] & brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive the above Reward & all no charges. George Clark,

Pa. Gazette, May 30th. 1804.

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15 Dollars Reward. Ran away from the Subscriber, on the 4th of July, living in Ridley township, Del. Co. [illegible] a Common [illegible] man, [illegible] John Wesley [illegible], about 28 years of age, 5 ft [illegible] inches, fair [illegible], smooth, thin, a Common [illegible] that an anchor marked with India ink on his left breast, & one or more on his hands & wrists. Taken

trowsers. when he went away a Russia [illegible] & brown [illegible] shoes, an old blue coat, [illegible], lined with white flannel, an old hat, sewed in a [illegible] [illegible] the top, speaks little or no English, for talked a mixture of high & low Dutch, hard of hearing. Who ever takes up said runaway & brings him home or secures him so as he may get him again shall have the above Reward & all e.c. paid by George Davis.

Pa. Gazette July 11th, 1804.

Dunkirk Gazette, 1864.

Germans to Ohio.

Cincinnati, Saturday, 13th, 1864. Last week arrived at this place, a number of Germans, from the town of Tilsen, Prussia, intending to have established themselves, to purchase a settlement on Duck Creek. The purchase of 30,000 acres has been made some considerable time. They are many, and by their orderly, and decent deportment, a considerable acquisition to the state of Ohio. The whole number at present expected will amount to about 600.

A. Gazette, Dunkirk, 1864.

Notes on Emigration. Vol. 4.

Table of Contents.

New Voyages to North America &c. By the Baron Lahontan, & pp. 1-3.
[illegible] Canada. ... 1. [illegible] Canada. ... 2.
Record of the Court of Assistants [illegible] 1630 to 1641. [illegible]
Journal kept by Major E. Denny: 1781-1795. pp. 3-6.
[illegible] ... 3 [illegible] seduces a mulatto woman will support the child when he is free. ... 4.
[illegible] ... 5 [illegible] ... 6.
Lt. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, by his son, Edmond Quincy. - [illegible] in 1633 - brought 6 servants p. 6.
[illegible] Original Lists &c. p. 18.
[illegible] ... 10 [illegible] carrier, 3 servants ... 10 — [illegible] on Carriers ... 11 - Negro from England ... 11 — [illegible] tailor with 3 servants ... 11 — Abraham [illegible] with 4 [illegible] ... 12 [illegible] ... 12 [illegible] ... 13 [illegible] to N. E. ... 13.
John Camden Hotten. - Original Lists &c. pp. 245-258.
Little except names & ages in Va. lists ... 245 - 168 passengers, 3 wives, [illegible] pp. 245, [illegible] ... 15 [illegible] — Providence, 62 pass. 28 women, some wives, rest [illegible] ... 246 [illegible] 17 women, - only 2 names common. p. 246 — Barbadoes, 161 pass. - 1 wife in [illegible] list, headed women, 19, - 2 named

common, .. 247 — St. Christ. 181 pass, 5 women at end, no names common ... 247 — Va. 59 pass. - 1 women closing the list, child of 6 mos, 247 Va. 105 pass, 7 women, names interspersed, 248 Ency 1 name common, 248 - Bermoodes, 125 pass, 11 women, interspersed, 8 wives .. 248 — 2 ministers, 60, a negro, 248. Va. 44 pass, headed women, 8 at end, 4 name common, 248 .... Va. 88 pass, 14 women, headed women, 1 name common ... 248 — Va. 149 pass. - 6 females, separate section, headed women .... 2 names common, 1 wife with males, 1 negro infant with females, 249 — Va. 115 pass, 17 females, headed women, 15, Kind, Wilson 8 p. 249. Va. 82 pass, 7 women at end, 249 no names common, - Eliza Dew. 32 - Ann Dew. 9 mos. 250 .... Va. 221 pass, 44 females, 6 interspersed, the rest headed at end, 3 names common .. 250 - 1 wpor, - Va. 135 pass, 14 females at end, 4 male names interspersed, 250. - Felch by parent ... 250. - Probably shipped off by Govt. 250. - 2 names common, .. 250 — Va. 75 pass. - 64 men, 11 females, headed women at end, no names common. 250 — Va. 39 pass, 11 women, no names common. - Rudston, 40 yrs. & 5 yrs. p. 251 Va. 61 pass, 4 females interspersed, Townsend Minister, 251, Va. 41 pass, 31 women at end, [illegible] [illegible] p. 251 — Va. 13 pass, 3 females, interspersed [illegible] 1 names common [illegible] minister, [illegible] Va. 6 pass, 13 females interspersed, 1 [illegible] common, [illegible] [illegible] p. 252 — Va. 6 pass, 13 pass, [illegible] names repeated p. 252 — Va. 42 pass, 9 females at end, 1 name common ... 253 — Bermoodes, 93 pass, - 10 females, 4 married [illegible], 2 ministers, 4 names in common, 253 .... Va. Cont, 23 pass, 6 females at end, [illegible], 1 [illegible] common, 253 .... Va. 93 pass, 9 females interspersed, 253. Va. 21 pass, 1 female at end, none common, 254 — Va. 22 pass.

[illegible] no names common, 254 [illegible] trades, spinster. 254 — [illegible] St. Christ. 36 pass., [illegible] no names common, [illegible] child of [illegible] 255.
St. Christ. 30 pass. - all males, husbandmen. 255 — negroes, up. [illegible] mile. 255 — [illegible] per mission. [illegible] master from [illegible] 256 — [illegible] Barbados [illegible] 1634 5 256.
Plain-tead. [illegible] negroes come from England [illegible] ultimate [illegible] 257 — [illegible] ministers. 258 — [illegible] per [illegible]
Lists in Musters of Va. - 1815 persons. 258.
John Camden Hotten Original Lists &c. 261-265
List of Passengers to New England. 261-265. from 1631 to 1638.
Hotten & Drake Compared. [illegible] 2985
Carrier Carrier, passage, Bermuda family. 291.
J. C. Hotten Original List &c. 291-293.
List of Emigrants to Va. 1634 5 p. 291-2 — To St. Christopher & Barbados, [illegible] 292 — Servants or Tenant Servants [illegible] Island of Providence, [illegible] 292 — [illegible] St. Christ. 293.
Hotten & Drake, compared, Observations on, & Percentage of families & of servants in List of the first emigrants to America. 294-303.
Mayflower not analyzed, [illegible] families [illegible] 294 [illegible] Hingham settled by families [illegible] 294 — [illegible] 20 families in 1637 [illegible] 294. [illegible] In 1216 Va. emigrants, 13 families [illegible] 295 — St. Christ. 30 Pass. no families [illegible] 296 — [illegible] 30 Serve for 4 yrs. Only the commonest names, common [illegible] 296 — Bermuda, [illegible] 296 — 3 ministers, miscellaneous character [illegible] 297 — [illegible] Providence. Same Musters of Va., 1623 [illegible] 297 — [illegible] emigrants, 682 6. 47 families [illegible] 298 — Dutch Co. 57 families [illegible] 298
N.E. - 13 families to 100 emigrants [illegible] 298 — Phila. 9 families to 100 emigrants [illegible] 299 — Md. 6 families to 1000 emigrants 299
St. C. & B. no families [illegible] 299 — Providence, 8 families to 100

[illegible] ... 299 — [illegible] ... 300 runs — [illegible] 300 — [illegible] to 100, p. 300 — [illegible], wants to sell servants. 300 — [illegible] in America — [illegible] poetic prime. 300 — [illegible] similar to [illegible]. [illegible], time ... 300 — [illegible], man wants, in America, 301 — [illegible], laboring population ... 301 — [illegible] in America ... 301 — Texas [illegible] ... 301 — [illegible] 31 cases 108 mutilated at different times ... 302 — [illegible] 302 — [illegible], in America, 100 servants 6 to 100, p. [illegible] — Jacobs Co. [illegible] as America, 303 — [illegible] 305.

Little Rockard, or Colonists Tale ... 13 — 14

Irish words & phrases heard in Jamaica, ... 13 — "Monday morning" ... 14 —

Works of Rev. John Wesley. pp. 14-17.

Little Lilliputian, a town of Palatines, ... 14 — [illegible] Address, another colony of Palatines, ... 15 — Newmarket near a German settlement, ... 15 — Forced to emigrate, ... 16 — Palatines industrious ... 16 — Obliged to emigrate ... 16 — So, to America ... 17 — Palatines, 12 miles from Limerick. 17 —

American Weekly Mercury, 1730 - 1736. pp. 17-36.

Aug. p. 15 — [illegible] advertisement ... 15 — [illegible] of prentice run away together. — browsers ... 19 — School master imprisoned for [illegible] ... 19 — School master [illegible] to deblore to pay ... 20 — Servants imported & for sale ... 20 — Welch woman's time for sale ... 21 — 350 Ong. criminals transported to America ... 21 — [illegible] ... 21 — Burials in New York - 1731 - No Catholics ... 22 — Joseph Harrison [illegible] ... 23 — 350 Palatines arrived in Pa. 23 — 60 [illegible] ... 24 — Palatines [illegible] to pay their passage money & [illegible] ... 24 — Apprentice runs away 24. Servant for sale - can teach school ... 26 — Apprentice [illegible] Bradford runs away ... 26

Tailor's trousers, ... 25 — 1 woman & 2 men servants advertized, all Convicts, natural wig ... 26 — Servant woman, C. Cath, — School mistress. 26 — 4 Stolen wigs advertized, one a Flaxen ensuit's wig ... 27. Breeches — light wig ... 28 — 200 Palatines sell themselves for passage, 6 [illegible] ... 28 — [illegible] Runaway [illegible] ... 29 [illegible] Runaway servant put in gaol, escapes with Irons on ... 30 — 1735 - 26 [illegible] advertized — 1 [illegible] 26 — [illegible] woman for sale [illegible] ... 31 [illegible] 4, [illegible] ... 1 [illegible] in [illegible] a horse thief ... 32. — Servant for sale, clerk, can teach school ... [illegible] Convict [illegible] one a school master ... [illegible] [illegible] found ... 34 — Roy Dyck, School master, runs away, servant to Edw. Baker of [illegible] ... 34 C. [illegible] proposes to [illegible] ... 34 [illegible] teacher runs away, takes £20. breeches, wig ... 36 — 1743, 4, 5 number of advertisements ... 36. —

[illegible] Master [illegible] 37.

[illegible] Duke. — Result of some Researches, pp. 37 - 13.

Ancestry hard to trace ... 38 — Few N.E. emigrants of landed property ... 38 — 3 servants ... 38 — linen weaver 38 — [illegible] ... 21

Ministers forbidden to come to Va ... 39 — 270 Scotch prisoners [illegible] to N.E. [illegible] 1652 ... 39 — [illegible] to Connecticut, [illegible] ... 41 [illegible] Hatch, 6 servants ... 43 — Sir F. Gorges — George ... 43 — Women to Barbadoes & N. Engl. ... 48 — 248 emigrants, 202, servants 1631 1633 ... 44 [illegible] ton, 4 yrs. old ... 45 — C. Knapp, Lent, 45 — 1 Apprentice ... 45

spinster ... 48 — Boys & girls, 1 to 15 yrs ... 46 — 31 to St. Christ.
to serve 3 or 4 yrs, ... 46 — 18 to St. Christ. occupations, — 13
women, 7 spinsters, sent as wives? p. 47. —, Emigrants
to St. C., Bar., & Bermuda, p. 47 — Jamaica, about
surnames, 1 family — 48 — 7 men & wives ... 48 —

James Drake, Esq. Town Commissioner, pp. 266 - 69.
[illegible] provisions for N.E., 266 — Geo. Lewis
est. ... 267 — Newbury ... 267 — [illegible] Sandwell, 1676, as
servants, ... 267 — Passengers on Ship Mavela, 1671 ... 267
Daniel Cushing — Hingham, p. 268 — 218 persons, ... 268 — Emi-
grants on the Hercules & Sandwich ... 268 —

Sale of Island, Cakeson, p. 1.
Irishmen — man alive ... 49 — price & choice, "dear jardon me" —
"Saturday fortnight" ... 49.

J. F. Maguire, — The Irish in America, pp. 50 - 57.
[illegible] Catholics in Halifax in 1816, ... 50 — Emigrants poor, ... 50 — Carl
[illegible] ... 50 — [illegible]
in Va. & the history of the Irish race there, ... 50 — Catholics.
[illegible] ... 51 — [illegible] ... 51
Hol. Dutch Irish, ... 52 — 1847-8, — Irish Exodus, & ship fever, 52
[illegible] ... 53 [illegible] ... 53
1816, Priests scarce, only 4 in New York, ... 54 — 1822, not
over 100 churches in U.S. — 54, — Dioceses of N.A.
Halifax, Bardstown, Quebec, Charleston, Philadelphia, ... 55
1829 — 11 dioceses, 10 bishops, 232 priests, 230 churches, recec. 56 —
Cath. [illegible] ... 56 — Sp. Eccl.
Churches, ... 56 — [illegible] ... 56 [illegible]
pent, 1833 ... 57 — Statistics ... 57 —

Pennsylvania Gazette, 1728-1751. pp. 57 — 72.
Apprentice — browsers — School erected — Emigrants —
[illegible] ... 72 [illegible] p. [illegible]

Sold out of gaol — 90 or 100 of 180 Palatines die on the voyage 60 felons sent to Va. p. of [illegible] Servant man, Shoemaker, of [illegible] [illegible], a Dancing Master, Legitimate child, runs away ... 66 Irish transported convicts hanged in Penna. ... 61 — Servant for sale breeches maker. 62 Burglar, stealt clothes from house of B. Franklin, a school master. 62 [illegible] 63 [illegible] ... 63 [illegible] ... 64 [illegible] ... 64 [illegible], no [illegible] school ... 65 — Imprisoned on suspicion. 65 Masters to be paid if their servants will enlist ... 66 — Dutch servant doctor of physic & preacher. 66 — Dutch convict servant [illegible] ... 66 [illegible] for a redemptioner boy ... 67 — Runaway apprentice ... 67 — [illegible] for sale. 67 [illegible] convict [illegible] from Md. convict [illegible] 3 times. 67 [illegible] daughter of 40 felons from Eng. ... 69 — 6 Convicts mutiny, kill Captain. 69 [illegible] ... 70 [illegible] ... 70 Convict sugar in [illegible] ... 70 [illegible] ... 71 [illegible] transported to Md. for 14 years, - executed ... 71 — 2 Eng. convicts. 71 —

Penna. Gazette. 1751 1755.

Convict who cut off his hand, dies ... 78 — Det. convict, hand [illegible] ... 78 [illegible] transportation of convicts ... 79 Less crime in N.E. than Md. Va. & other Convict colonies ... 79 — Father sells & adv. for his daughter ... 80 [illegible] 30 Kings passengers for Va. 80 — 90 Convicts from London ... 81 8 Convicts runaway 81 ... Negroes shoes ... 81 — Convict school master ... 81 —

Penna. Gazette. 1753-1766.

150 Convicts arrive in Md. ... 90 Servants, some recaptured ... 88. — 120.

Boy servant exchanged for a girl.... 88 — 130 Convicts arrive
[illegible] ... 88 — [illegible] Convicts, [illegible]
[illegible] Spanish ... 89 — [illegible]
master ... 89 — Servant for sale, can make 6 pairs of shoes
in a week.... 89 — Apprentice deluded away by an old wo-
man ... 89 — His mother whipped in Chester for stealing &
house-breaking ... 90 — Servant woman rescued & concealed
by Soldiers ... 90 — Servant man School teacher ... 91 —
[illegible] Convicts [illegible]
[illegible] ... 92 — [illegible] ... 92
woman, may pass for a Soldier's wife ... 94 — [illegible]
[illegible] Convicts [illegible] ... 94 — [illegible] ... 95 — [illegible]
[illegible] ... 95 — [illegible] offers to [illegible] ... 96
Convicts all very sparsely examined.... 96 — Cunaway
School master ... 96 — Sold out of gaol ... 97 — Cunaway Ser-
vant [illegible] in Some Lend-people ... 98 — [illegible] 99 —
[illegible] ... 99 — [illegible] a [illegible] servant ... 99
[illegible] master [illegible] to engage for 7 yrs. ... 99 —
[illegible] ... 99 — [illegible] master from Galway ... 99 —
[illegible] ... 100
His hair, eyes, brows, beard, face & coat all one color ... 101 —
Convicts [illegible] Jocky ... 101 — Newly arrived servant girl
for sale ... 102 — White girl & negroes at auction ... 102 —
Cut throat ... 102 — Cunaway shipped off Philia. for horse-stealing ... 103.
Convicted woman [illegible] with a man ... 103 — [illegible]
[illegible] for Gold Coast [illegible] ... 104 — [illegible] ... 104
& Mersard has [illegible] for sale. 105 — [illegible]
[illegible] himself for £35. ... 105 — Boy of 12 & girl of 11 yrs. for

sale. 106 — Brother advertises to find a sister, 12 yrs. separated .... 106.
Woman, [illegible] wife in Ireland ... 107 [illegible]
dina. 107 — Author — good scholar ... 108 — Servant woman, un-
[illegible] to be sold [illegible] ... 109 — Convict woman
[illegible] from Leverpool .... 109 [illegible] Cath, [illegible]
[illegible] .... [illegible] [illegible] from Bristol. 110.
Woman sold for being with Child .... 110 — Man put in gaol
for [illegible] ... 111 Convict [illegible]
[illegible] ... 111 [illegible] master — bite
off a man's nose, "detriments" his finger ... 112 Runaway
woman, professed papist .... 113 — 4 Runaway Convicts in
Ballinrobe ... 113 [illegible] ... 113
[illegible] Convict, [illegible] ... 113 [illegible] from
York for sale. 114 — School master wanted in Md., Pay. 115 — Wo-
man sold for being with Child .. 115 — 100 [illegible] Servants
from Dublin. 115 [illegible] 115
Tailors from Rotterdam for sale. 116 — Runaway servant adv.
[illegible] ... 116 [illegible] 116
[illegible] 116 — [illegible] 116
[illegible] from Belfast. 12 to 21 yr. [illegible] sale. 118 [illegible]
[illegible] servant [illegible] 118 [illegible] 118
Convict girl [illegible] ... 119
sold into Lancaster .. 119 —

Vienna. Gazette. 1767 – 1772 — pp. 124-131.
[illegible] ported to Am. Price. 125 — 200 Irish Boys to V.C. .. 125
Arrival of 200 young Germans. 125 — Irish redemptioners noti-
fied to pay passage. 126 — Germans, disappointed in
friends paying their passage, will sell themselves .. 126
[illegible]
Inclines to teach school. 127 — Price of Eng. woman servant
£ 14. 128 — Absconding school master. 128 — Little beard,

[illegible] bound. 127 — Portuguese servant man, hair tied. 129 — [illegible] to be sold for. 130 — 2 Redemptioners, have been in [illegible] before, refused to have [illegible] 131 — Rich convict dies in Williamsburg. 131 — Servant girl notified to come & receive a great fortune. 131 —

[illegible] Gazette, 1772 1773. pp. 137 141,

[illegible] 150 Convicts & servants from [illegible] dam. 137 — 150 Convicts & servants from [illegible] 137. — [illegible] convicts escape. 138 — 12 p. a servant for 10 yrs. by running away. 138 — Says he am [illegible] land. [illegible] Convict [illegible] Tony — 157 — Princess Susanna Carolina [illegible]. 154 —

Penna. Gazette, 1773 — pp. 155 160.

Beard, breeches, wife & 2 children. 154 — breeches, — whipt with cat o nine tails. 155 — Convict breeches, — has been [illegible] gaols. 155 — Beard, trowsers, iron collar, 6 lb time of running away. 156 — Short hair, pate & tail tied. 156 — 18,000 Irish to Am. in 6 mos. 156 — 140 Emigrants from White Haven. 157 — Iron collar, 4 rivets, beard, trowsers, 157 — [illegible] for running away & pearing 2 bastards. 158 — [illegible] Gentleman [illegible] 140 Servants, 158. 130 Emigrants of [illegible] land arrive in N. Y. — 158 — 3300 from Londonderry in 1 yr. 159 — Beard, trowsers, whipped in Lancaster, Trenton & Pa. 159 — Runaway teacher — hair tied. 160 —

Pennsylvania Gazette. 160 et.

Penna. Gazette, 1774 - 1776. pp. 183 - 203.

Servants for sale, 184 — German girl, price £. 16. 184 — School master advertised, 184 — Scotch Highland lad for sale breeches, 184 — white wig, 185 Imprisoned for debt, sold as a servant, 185 — Eng. & Irish servants for sale, School-masters, clerks & book keepers, 186. Newly redemptioners, 186 Servants from Londonderry — Servants from Rotterdam, 186. breeches — 200 l. when of age, 187 [illegible], convict, hair tied behind, browsers, conviction bill, 187 — Yankee thief breeches, 188 — corgan wig — breeches, 188 — Servant whipped for stealing a shirt, 189 — 317 passengers from Glasgow — deprived of arms, 189 — Irish [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 189. — Irish [illegible] 189 Franklin arrives in a Redemptioner vessel, 189 — Iron collar 190. Enquiry after a Swiss Redemptioner, 190. Intends for Gen. Gage. Wears a false curl, 191 — Browsers will join Gen. Gage, 192. Breeches & crocus browsers, Gen. Gage, 192. — Runaway servant notified to return & teach his school, 192 Hair tied behind, 193. curled at the sides 198 — Hair tied has been in the Army bill, try to get into the Continental service, 194 — Woman servant with child by a free man, 194 — White woman servant has a child [illegible] a [illegible], 194 [illegible] a company of militia, 195. — Deserter from the Ministerial army, 195. — 100 dollars Reward, for a negress, Guinea marks of her lube on cheeks, 196 For sale, a man willing to serve in the Continental army, 196. — Breeches & browsers, enlisted in Col. Shee's battalion, 197 — Prussian, a drummer, 197 Gauze cap, soldier, 197 — Mullens — imprisoned on suspicion & sold, 198. [illegible] [illegible] 198. [illegible], United Colonies, 198. [illegible] barracks, 199. — First mention of United States, 199. — Breeches, iron collar, [illegible] hair tied, [illegible] 200. Runaway will be enlisted, 200, hair tied behind, [illegible] military exercise, 200 — Regimental coat, 201 Many servants runa

way, 201. Hair tied varnt. Deserter from Geo. 3rd, long, 201 —
Hair, buckled at the ears, & frized up before, 202. breeches & trowsers
16 dollars Bill, Convention Money of Md. 202 — Vest and belonging to
Geo. Deit. 203. —

Penna. Gazette, 1782 - 1787. pp. 214 - 224.

Two women to be sold, on expence of keeping, by overseers of poor, 214
trowsers, 214 — Black silk bonnet, Woman runs away with an
[illegible] to the Continental army, 215 [illegible], 15
116, & a S. p. Dollar Reward. 216 — Servant servants for sale. 216 — Wm.
Chandler, [illegible] 216 [illegible]
temptioners, 217 — Tom O'Brulion, breeches, 217 — Hair in a queue,
some times curl'd, — breeches. 218 — Drogheda Redemptioners for sale. 218,
[illegible]
Girl for sale. 219 — Queue, redish beard. 219. — Breeches & trowsers,
Young Man's Best Companion, 220. Two slaves - twins - descendants of Indian
slave woman, 220 — Servants for sale. - 221. — 3 Christian manes, —
[illegible]
[illegible] 23,
Bond & a sweet heart. 223. Redemptioner gone back, — 3 Convt.
men, [illegible]

Penna. Gazette, 1779 - 1782. pp. 204 - 209.

Hair tied, breeches & trowsers, 204, — Trowsers, London cock, German book, 204 —
Trowsers, 205. — Woman sold four times, 205 100 dollars R., hatched, 205 —
[illegible]
500 dollars C., 20 Continental Dollars C. [illegible] R. of
18 months in Continental Army, 207 — 1781. Runaway adv. - 30
dollars Specie R., breeches. 208. — 1782. Runaway servant woman, 209.
Drove a Continental team, 209. — Trowsers. 209

Penna. Gazette, 1788 - 1804 - pp. 315 - 330.

Breeches, 315 — Irish boy of 13, taken up on suspicion & advertized, 316
Breeches & Striped trowsers, 316

Servant boy, half white, half Indian, 317 — Dutch boy for sale, 317 — Runaway [illegible] for sale. 318. — Name of Hilemberg, 318. — Striped trowsers, 319 — Irish servant [illegible] 320. Girl for sale — 320. — Runaway indented servant girl, 320. — Teacher, arrived in Phila, 1792 — cocked hat, breeches, buckles, 321 — Hair tied [illegible] 322. [illegible] Shoes tied with thongs, 323. — Russian, Prussian, Japan, hair tied, yellow green trowsers, 324 — 2 Dutchmen imprisoned on Suspicion, 324 — Long striped trowsers, came with the Hessian last war 325 — Breeches, shoes tied with strings, 325. — Irish convicts not received in Am. 1799. — 326. — Nankeen pantaloons, 326. Girl to be sold from Work-house, 326. — Irish girl advertised, 327. — Four trowsers, 327. — 600 Germans to Ohio, 330, 1802 — Servant of Mr. M. Eyre, coin, — pantaloons, 328. — trowsers (Marshes, 328. [illegible]

Charters & Laws of Penna. B. Franklin. 1742. pp. 72-78.
[illegible] — Dogs with spikes forbidden, 73 — Servants forbidden to marry, 73 — Trial of negroes, 74. [illegible] under £3. [illegible] than [illegible] 74. [illegible] Education law, 1708. — 75. — J. D. Lastorious, Cutlinghuysen, 76. — Names [illegible], [illegible] — Liminman [illegible], 76 — [illegible] Education 1725 1730. — 76 — Chief Towers — Hester — Wilke. 77.

Charter & Laws of Penna. B. Franklin. 1742. pp. 82-88.
[illegible] 82 — [illegible] 91 [illegible] naturalized of Phila, Bucks & Lan. Co. — 83 — Orphans bound to serve [illegible] who forgot their parents religion. 84 — Fine on Convicts, [illegible] £6. — 84 — Convicts illegally imported, penalty £20. — 85.

Masters of vessels to give account of servants imported, 86 Servants [illegible] lues, 86 5 days extra for every day's absence, 86 20s. a day, penalty for concealing a servant, 86 Clandestine buying [illegible] land, to serve not less than 1 yr. nor more than 2, [illegible]

Charter of Laws of Penna. 1742. B. Franklin, pp. 120 124

Rights of Conscience in Religion respected, 120 — Flour barrel, 31½ [illegible] 121 [illegible] 121

Liquor, badge, [illegible] p. 121 Indians in the [illegible] Phila. 122 28 for an Regiment, 122 Small stallions not to run at large, 122. — Negro slaves not to be landed, 122 Emancipation discouraged, 122 Free negro, dealing with slave, whipped, 123 Magistrates forbidden to marry while [illegible] — Cal. after [illegible] journal 10 miles from home, 123. — Elector must have 50 A. of land, 123 — 10s. import duty on slaves, 124 — [illegible]

Immigration for 1871. Colonial [illegible] Geo. 12th. 1771.

C. R. Barber, Account of Atlantic Telegraph. p. 121.

The Collegians, by Gerald Griffin, pp. 135 6.

Pristisms in Pa. Huckster, Body coal, "It" for that, rock — dear knows — Grow. Houll, Elements. 135 Sunday-school. Cumberl. — Grocerie, p. 136.

Acts of Assembly of Province of Pa. 1775 — pp. 141 150.

Act, Sunday, sale of [illegible] penalty for receiving 141 [illegible] marriage, freedom of conscience — liquor badge, negroes, 142 — Penalty for importing convicts, 142. Act [illegible] Regiment [illegible] land, &c, 142. Schools of Pa. sectarian, 143 — Naturalization, 143 Cumber-

land Co. Irish names, 143 Act containing the importation of [illegible] other passengers, 143 Penalties for more racing &c. without Co. more consent, 144 — Election of Berks Co. — no German names, 144, £10. duty on negroes, 144. — Space allowed common passengers — 3 ft-9 in. high, — no more than two in one bedstead, under 145 Medicines, vessels to be smoked, twice a week, 145 Liquors, 146 — Children to pay the freight of their dead parents, 146 — Kept on board 30 days. — sick provided for, not more, 146 — Husband & wife not to be separated, except by consent, 147 Apprentices, concealing or harboring, 147 — Freedom dues — Master compelled to pay them, 148 — 5 days for every one lost, 148 — Act of 1711 [illegible] — Act German names, 149 [illegible] German names, 149 Duty on negroes made perpetual, 149. — Vessels with 40 passengers not to come more to Phila, than twice in a year, 150.

Laws — The Government of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, upon Delaware, 1752. pp. 130 154.

Naturalization, 150 Governors fee, 20s. for old, 30s. for future settlers, 151. Sickly vessels — 1 mile of Phila, 151 Gov. Gordon, 1725 — 1736 — 151. — Punishment of negroes for rape on white woman, 151 Negroes, congregations over ten number, restricted, 101. Prevention — 1 lashes, 152. — Servant, mulattoes, a bastard, to serve 1 yr, extra, 152 Bastard [illegible] white woman or colored man, to serve till 31 the mother, 31 lashes, 152. Swearing for profane in description of [illegible], 153 Calms, or reading Colonial, 153 — Suits in Court, 153 — Lunatics or idiots to be at direction of Court, 153 Persons near alike P. 153 Negroes or non-freeholders [illegible] 153 Condition of [illegible] rights settled by Courts, 154 Inquiries, 154.

Laws of Maryland, 1765. pp. 161 174.

[illegible] for [illegible], 161 [illegible] Church of Eng, 162 — Friends may exercise their religion during

Queen's pleasure, 162 1714 - Oath of Abjuration, 163 - 1715 Act concerning Runaway servants - 10 days for 1. - 163 - Penalties for harboring. 163 [illegible] Indians who discover [illegible] not to come 10 miles without a pass, 164 - Freedom dues for men & women, 164 2000 lbs. tobacco or [illegible] a [illegible], 164 [illegible] 5. 6 [illegible], 165. [illegible] 10 [illegible] [illegible] 165 [illegible] not [illegible] or replevin, 165 [illegible] ministers not to be married, 166 - White woman having colored bastard, to serve [illegible], 166 [illegible] masters [illegible], to [illegible] & suffer whipping & pillorying, 166 - Those taken upon suspicion not to be held more than 6 mos. & pay all expenses, 166 - Indians not [illegible] 167 [illegible] pillory & servitude, 168. -- Ship masters carrying off servants, to [illegible] 168 [illegible] 16, 1715 [illegible] 20s. per poll, 169 - Tax on negroes, 20 a head 169 - 1716 - Oath of abhorrence, 169 -- Oath excluding Catholics, 170 1717 Negroes could not swear against whites, but could against mulattoes & Indians - Negroes marrying whites, slaves for life - whites, made servants for 7 yrs. 170 - 1717. duty on Christs & negroes increased to 40s. 170 - 1719. Those taken upon suspicion, sold at 1 month's notice, 171. [illegible] 171 [illegible] masters. 171 [illegible] Masters [illegible] servants, & [illegible] from [illegible] them of servitude, 173 Bastards. 173 -- Masters of public schools to teach as many poor children as ordered to, 173 - 1728 - Harbouring servants. 173 - Ship masters to state offenses & term of servitude of felons. 174 -

Laws of New York, 1691 1721, pp. 175 181.

1683 Child cursing or striking parents to be put to death. 175 -- 1683 - Price of wives, 175. -- Runaway servant or apprentice to serve double the time of absence. 176 - 10s per day for entertaining runaways 176 - 1675 - Oath of allegiance & abjuration. 176 - 1675 Lawrence Andrison. 176

[illegible] 176 Fine for marriage [illegible] 176
[illegible] 177 [illegible] 177 [illegible] 177
[illegible] 177 Time [illegible] servitude, 177 Oyz or oath, 178 Drinking healths, stage plays &c, forbidden, 178.
Harbouring runaways, 178 Negroes, Indians & White servants forbidden to trade, 179 208. £, for securing runaway servants, 179 1675 Schools established, 179 — School - central, 180 — Baths, not tolerated, 180
1675 St. Lawrence, 180 — 1676 - Land [illegible] in proportion to number of servants, 180 — Servants to have 50 A. 181 Governor the head of the Province of N.J., 181 — Freedom dues, 181 —

Note 1 Proceedings of East New Jersey, 1681 - 1721 pp. 181-183
Emigration Freedom dues, 181 [illegible] Land [illegible] the court shall appoint, 182 Bailiff [illegible] Land, 182 [illegible] 182 Suspicious persons [illegible] laws, 182
Degree of [illegible] 182, 183 Cruelty for Adultery, 183 — 1696 - Quakers - affirm, 183 — Tax on negroes over 16 yrs, 2s 6d.

Note 2 The General Assembly of New Jersey, 1703 1702, pp. 209 - 210, 213 - Trading with slaves forbidden, - Slaves without a pass may be whipped, 210 — 6d. with lawful expences, 210
No free Indian or negro, a freeholder, 210. — 1713 Servants to serve double time, 210 — 10s. for harbouring runaways, 210. — Reward 15s. & 6d's a mile, 211 1722 Crime, 211. 1731 Cruelty on convicts, 211 — Fornication of servants, 211 — 1742 - Any woman concealing death of her child, not to death, 212 Slave servant & apprentice rebellion to extent, 212 1752 - More than 6 negroes or mulattoes meeting together, whipped, 212 — 1718 14 hours or more optional [illegible] 3 years, 213 1750, more imprisoned for fines or debt may be sold, 213 —

Note 3 Rules of Common Council of Phila, 1704 - 1776. — pp. 225-238.

[illegible] admitted freeman, 225-6, p. 226 — 1705, stocks & whipping post, 225 [illegible] 233 — [illegible] freeman not made freeman, [illegible] [illegible] Common Council, [illegible] [illegible] made freemen, 226 — Whipping post ordered, 226 — 35 admitted freemen, the Gov. gratis fee, 226 40 admitted, mostly Eng. 226. [illegible] freemen, Enomer, 226 — [illegible] Peter, [illegible] freemen, [illegible], 227, Brumstead, Lawrence, Logan, 227 — Keimer, Lottery, — J. [illegible] 227 [illegible] & rogues, [illegible] 228. [illegible] to leave or be whipped, 228 — Eliza. Williams, the same, 228. — "this day week." 228. Coroner of Cor. 229 Servants fine remitted, 229 — Wm. Graham, to leave or be whipped, 229 [illegible] & to leave the city 229 — Barbering on Sunday [illegible] 229 [illegible] Ford, [illegible] to leave the Province, [illegible] [illegible] sent off at request of mistress, 230 Terence Rourke, 230 — 1744 — Phila. 1500 houses — 13,000 people, 231 — Dennis McMahony, 231 A. Graydon, fined 30 [illegible] 231 [illegible] 231 [illegible] fine paid remitted, [illegible] Samuel O'Neal — liquor without license, 232 — Franklin, 232, — J. Lawrence, — [illegible] 232 [illegible] Tooth & Ka. taught at home, few fit for magistrates, 232 — Porter Dort & [illegible] school masters, 234 — Servants & concealed pipe, 234 — French Francis — [illegible] 234 [illegible] 234 [illegible] stealing, whipped, 235 — R. H. Morris, 235 — O. Chew, Recorder, 235 — Servant [illegible] Liquor [illegible] — George, 236 [illegible] whipped [illegible] to leave, [illegible] whipped [illegible] 237 — [illegible] property [illegible] 235.

[illegible] Wharton, [illegible] Provincial Literature [illegible] [illegible] School & printing, 238 — Encos. Power, — Friends, — Public schools — Geo. Keith, 239 — His pay. — Printing in Mass. & Pa. 239 — Ta. Gazette

[illegible] 1825 [illegible] Harlow, 237 [illegible] 239 [illegible]

Account of the first settlement of Buckingham & Fairfax in Rockb. Co., pp. 239-242.
[illegible] made for land, 240. [illegible] 240-1
Dress up to 1750. - 240 Fire coal, slags, 241 - Indians, good neighbors, 241
Canby bound by indenture, 241 Doctor, 241 - School, Prices in 1750, Breakfasts,
[illegible], 242 [illegible] houses, 242.

Chambersburg in the Colony & the Revolution, by H. Lancaster, pp. 242-5.
Chambers & Chambersburg, 243 - Indian emigration, 243 - Indians and negro women, 243 - Negress, - Col. Shea, 244 - Scotch Irish officers, 244 - Whiskey insurrection, 244 Death of Judge Chambers, 245.

Laws of New Jersey, 1774 1781, pp. 259-60.
[illegible] from [illegible] from being a [illegible], - 259 [illegible] P. C. from [illegible] taxes to [illegible], 259 Masters of [illegible] to be paid £20, - 259 - Teachers exempt from military service, 260.

Passages from the Remembrancer of C. Marshall, pp. 270.
Trial of [illegible], 270, 400, 10, 530 [illegible], pp. [illegible] 10.

Chronicles of Baltimore, by Col. J. Thos. Stone, pp. 270-5.
[illegible] Church of Eng. established, 271
No Prot. minister till 1695. - 271 — 1689, Prot. revolution, 271 — 1752, Wanted a School master, 271 — Pop. of Balt. Co. 1752 — 271 Convicts - 272 - Early settlers of Md. redemptioners, 272. - Md. Journal & Balt. Advertiser, 273 — 1786, Road in Maryland, - [illegible] Balt. Co. [illegible] 273 — Thomas, Baltimore Library Co. - 273

Political State of Great Britain, May, 1711, pp. 274-8.
Accounts of [illegible] coming to Eng. - 274 - [illegible] of [illegible] & [illegible] expenses to Eng. 274 - Expense of bringing [illegible] to [illegible], Rock of Common Pages & Cross High Court, 275 [illegible] recommended Selling Soldiers, 278.

Bigelow's Life of Franklin, pp. 279-85.
1706 - Franklin, Reading, - 279 [illegible] 280, [illegible] Ross,

servants, slaves, 280 Polly sell King, 281 - Mansfield's decision Hollis decision 281.
Pop. of Pa. - Germans one third. - Mamps, 282 Exports to G.B. small, why 282
[illegible] paid, how [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] rd. Constitution [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] to Ind. [illegible], [illegible], clothing, 283 Indian trade -
British interest, 283 War of 1740, cause, - Pa. cotton cloth, - Pa. mills - 283, -
[illegible], cotton cloth, 283 Pa. cloth, tobacco manufactures, 284 - Gen. N.J.,
Jobs, 284 Letter to Wm. Franklin, 1768 Manufactures of N.E. Pa. - Md. Va. -
N.S.C. N.Y. 284 -

Pioneers of France in the New World. Francis Parkman. pp. 283 85.
[illegible], 283 [illegible] [illegible], all [illegible] [illegible], 286 [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], 286 -
Expedition of Paul Gravé fails, 286 -- [illegible] Last, [illegible], 287 - paid
[illegible], 287 [illegible], 287 [illegible] [illegible] 300 [illegible]
trades, 287.

The Old Regime in Canada, Francis Parkman. pp. 288 9.
[illegible] 100 [illegible] [illegible], 290. [illegible] [illegible], paid wages [illegible]
[illegible], 288 [illegible], 288. [illegible] [illegible], Women -
sent out for wives. bad women returned, 289 Girls marry at 14 or 15, 289.
Married [illegible], [illegible], 290.

Regality of Females in Phila, 1682 1686 - Poplar Dickeite Hanging up, p. 310

Annals of Annapolis, 1649 1812, pp. 302 4
Montserrat Irish, 304 - Maids, wash clothes, 304 - Set wood poem, 304. -
Md. Gazette full set, 304. - Kings passengers, 304.

Bozman's History of Maryland. pp. 305 10
[illegible] Islands, [illegible] [illegible], 305 Grants of land to those bringing out servants, 306,
Sub-infeudation, 306, Proclamation in Publicity mer, 306 - Catholics,
[illegible], 307 Mr. Lingan imports [illegible], [illegible] not [illegible], [illegible], 307.
Women freeholders, 307. Marks + for [illegible], 308 Runaway servant,
felony, 308 - Apprentice servant, death to runaway, 309 - Purtland 309 -
[illegible] Catholics, 309 R.C. [illegible] from colony, 1654 [illegible]

History of Maryland. 1634 1848. Mr. Thorny. p. 310 - 312.

Puritans. – Driven from Va. Received in Md. – Keep to themselves, 311. – Commissioners reduce Va, 311. – Md. opposes, 311 Commonwealth, 311 – Negro slaves, 1663 311 – White slaves, 312 – Prot. officers in Md, 312 – Revolution, 1688 – ends Catholic rule, 312. – 1690 1691. Wm. succeeds proprietary. – Episcopal Church established, – Catholics proscribed, 312. – Prot. chil. – Cath. parents. – Caths. tolerated, 1776 – Baltimore, 1729. 313. Home spun goods – free schools, 313 – Abolition of Slavery, 314.

Account of Thomas Canty. – p. 314 –

judged to serve 5 years. p. 314.

History of the Reformed Church in the U. S. pp. 352, 3

Address by Rev. J. H. Dubbs ... 352 – No history of Penna. 352 Pilgrim fathers – Dogs – Melac! 30.000 – Exodus ... 352. – Mare owned by 9 settlers ... 353 – Revolution – 9 Germans give £21.000 – Names, Hillegas ... 353.

Immigration for the Year 1874 – Article from N. Y. Tribune. ... pp. 133-4

Beecher – Burglar Alarm – Labor for a term of years ... 134.

352.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Jan. 21-15

ITS HISTORY IN THE UNITED STATES.

An Address by the Rev. Joseph Henry Dubbs, Pastor of the Christ Reformed Church of Philadelphia—The Necessity of a Historical Society in the Church—How Its Inner Life has been Neglected—Early Immigration to Pennsylvania from Germany—Value of Historic Traditions—A Good Library a Desideratum—Why the Keystone State should have a Historical Society.

Address
Rev. Joseph
Henry Dubbs
Address
by
Rev. Joseph
Henry Dubbs.

The Historical Society of the Reformed Church in the United States has recently caused to be printed an address delivered before the society at its last annual meeting in Bethlehem, Pa., by the Rev. Joseph Henry Dubbs, A. M., pastor of Christ Reformed Church, in this city. Mr. Dubbs proposes to answer the question: "Do we need a Historical Society?" and advances several powerful arguments in the affirmative, from which the following synopsis is taken:

The necessity of such an organization is apparent from the fact that we have a most interesting field to explore and cultivate.

History is the most comprehensive of all the sciences. The celebrated Dr. Arnold defines it as "the biography of the human race." I do not quote this definition because I believe it to be the best that has ever been given; but rather because I like the single word "biography." It indicates that history is not a mere matter of dry facts and dates, but the record of a *life*; and that to learn to know this life in all its varied elements and phases must be the main object of the historian.

The days have passed by when it was possible to become minutely familiar with the whole domain of historic science. Of course we do not mean that we should "contract our powers" by dwelling within some "pent-up Utica;" but it must be evident that, as the sum of knowledge has immensely increased, it becomes us to examine closely some special province if we would offer any acceptable contributions to its stores. The boundaries are all defined; the great landmarks as carefully noted as is at present possible; our task must be to institute researches more minute, but not on that account less honorable. Some time or other a comprehensive mind will lay hold of the data we have furnished, and by their means correct some of the errors of the past. You and I may be forgotten, but future generations will bless the unknown laborers who have hardened the path for their feet.

Happy, then, is the searcher who has his field prepared ready to his hand. It is a grand thing in these latter days to have your work at home, and to be assured that your researches will be rewarded by abundant discoveries. Such a field, almost untrodden, we believe to be ready for the labors of our Historical Society.

Let us endeavor to explain. There is probably no portion of American history which has been so generally neglected as that of the inner life of Pennsylvania. We have, indeed, no history of our State that is worthy of the name. Proud's history, written before the Revolution, is still our chief authority, and that is, properly speaking, no history at all; but a mere dry compendium of facts and dates—"just such an old-fashioned article," says Dr. C. W. Thomson, "as we may suppose its author to have been;" who was an old Tory schoolmaster in Philadelphia, knowing little about his subject besides the facts which he gleaned from the journals of the Colonial Legislature.

No history of Pennsylvania.

But if the general history of our State has been thus neglected, what shall we say of its inner history, as revealed in the life and labors of the hardy German pioneers, who laid the foundations of our present prosperity? What author has ever done justice to that Palatinate exodus which more closely resembles the ancient migration of nations than anything that has occurred since the Saxon invasion of England? We know all about the Pilgrim Fathers; we have been from our childhood familiar with the Mayflower and Plymouth Rock; but how few are there among us who have the least knowledge of the wonderful events which drove their forefathers to these Western wilds? And yet those events were as much more imposing than those which induced the Puritans to leave England as the Thirty-years' War was greater than the struggle between the Cavaliers and Roundheads. Need we remind you how, when the rest of Germany was just beginning to recover from the ravages of the fearful contest which was brought to an end by the treaty of Westphalia, the French generals, Turenne and Montchas, once more swept the Palatinate with the besom of destruction? How, at a later date, General Melac cut down all the vines along the hillsides of Heidelberg, and in the dead of winter, while a deep snow covered the ground, applied the torch to the dwellings of more than four hundred thousand people? In America the descendants of the sufferers may have forgotten the fearful story, but in the old Palatinate the farmers may still be heard calling their dogs "Melac! Melac!"

Phila. Press, Jan. 21-1875.

Pilgrim Fathers.

Dogs Melac.

Is it well to call these things to mind? Ought we to tell our children about that terrible exodus in the year 1709, when 30,000 people, in cold and nakedness, hurried down the Rhine, not knowing whither they were going, and without a Moses to lead them? Would it not be better to forget the horrors of their deportation to the British colonies, and their fearful struggles for life in an almost unbroken wilderness?

30,000

Exodus.

There are no doubt many Gallios among us who care for none of these things—who would rather forget the past than put themselves to the trouble of elucidating it.

But there are also others who know the immense value of historic traditions, and who prefer that their children should be proud of the achievements of their fore fathers, rather than that they should forever repeat the praises of New England Pilgrims and Virginian Cavaliers. If so great an apostle as St. Paul rejoiced that he was a native of "no mean city," can we be satisfied to behold our children actually undervaluing their birth-place, when there are plenty of historic traditions to render it illustrious, when every mountain, every flashing stream might tell of deeds that would elsewhere be commemorated by monumental marble or embalmed in imperishable song?

Nearly two hundred years ago, in 1688, Francis Daniel Pastorius, who may be justly termed "the pioneer of German immigration," inscribed on the records of Germantown a Latin "Address to Posterity," recently translated by the poet Whittier, which we may safely regard as specially addressed to ourselves:

"Hail to posterity!
Hail, future men of Germanapolis?
Let the young generations yet to be
Look kindly upon this.
Think how your fathers left their native land—
Dear German-land! O, sacred hearts and homes!
And where the wild beast roams,
In patience planned
New forest homes beyond the mighty sea,
There undisturbed and free
To live as brothers of one family,
What pains and cares befell,
What trials and what fears.
Remember, and wherein we have done well
Follow our footsteps, men of coming years!
Where we have failed to do
Aright, or wisely live,
Be warned by us, the better way pursue,
And, knowing we were human, even as you,
Pity us and forgive!
Farewell, Posterity!
Farewell, dear Germany!
Foreevermore farewell!"

Accepting this tender charge of the ancient "Pennsylvania Pilgrim," let us inquire, What kind of men were these Palatinate fathers, to whom our State owes so large a portion of its present greatness?

One of the first to express an opinion on the subject was James Logan, the learned secretary of William Penn, who, in a letter dated in 1725, calls them "bold, indigent strangers from Germany, where many of them have been soldiers." That many of were indigent cannot be doubted, when we remember the circumstances of their emigration from the fatherland. It may be amusing to read how, in 1713, "nine German settlers clubbed together to buy an old gray mare, using her alternately one day each;" but I need not assure you that there was little fun in that kind of farming That they were bold, in the sense of being brave, is true also; but Governor Logan does not tell us how it pleased the Quakers of Philadelphia to see the Germans occupying the country districts, and thus serving as a rampart between them and the Indians, while they themselves were safe to preach non-resistance to their hearts' content.

Mare owned by 9 settlers,

Sir George Thomas, another Colonial Governor, did not, however, hesitate to confess that the security and prosperity of the province were owing in great measure to the bravery and industry of the Germans.

That they were good citizens has, I believe, never been called in question. Most certainly General Washington did not doubt the fact, when in the most critical hour of the Revolution he applied to the Germans of Pennsylvania for aid to supply provisions to the famishing army, and in response received, from nine individuals, personal bonds to pay in gold and silver the immense amount of £21,000. Let the names of these patriots not be forgotten—men of whom their descendants, who are scattered through all our churches, may well feel proud. They were Michael Hillegass, John Steinmetz, Abraham Bickley, Joseph Bleivor, Henry Keppel, Fred. C. Hassenclever, Isaac Melcher, John Shaeffer, and Andrew Doz. Nor should we fail to remember Christopher Ludwig, the baker of Germantown, whom Washington emphatically called his "honest friend," who not only served without pay as baker-general of the Continental army, but also spent the greater part of his fortune in the national cause. There can, however, be no more brilliant testimony to the proverbial honesty of the German character than the facts, that the Treasurer of the United States, during the entire period of the Revolutionary war, was Michael Hillegass, whose very name betrays his origin, and that the present incumbent of the same important office is Francis E. Spinner, the son of a German Lutheran clergyman.

Revolution
" 9 Germans give £21,000,
Names Hillegas &c,

After a clever argument, tending to show that a historical society is needed properly to represent the history and genius of the Reformed Church, Mr. Dubbs drew attention to the fact that a good library was a desideratum, as historical documents are constantly destroyed by thousands by those who are too ignorant to appreciate their value.

Such a library will, of course, cost money; but it will cost far more—it will cost *love*. There are plenty of literary treasures which money will not buy; they must be sought for with care, and afterwards still more carefully arranged. Yet the materials for such labor are abundant. In the garrets of old country homesteads there are volumes, unvalued and valueless in their present isolated condition, which, if brought together, would almost be worth a king's ransom. The libraries of our pastors might now and then supply a volume of extreme rarity, which the owners would not refuse to present, or, at least, to deposit with the Historical Society. Less than a week ago, for instance, I saw in the library of a country minister a copy of a "Eulogium on the Character of General Washington, late President of the United States; pronounced at the request of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, before the President of the United States and the members of both houses of Congress, on the twenty-second day of February, eighteen hundred, in the German Reformed Church, Philadelphia. By Major William Jackson, Aid-de-Camp to the late President of the United States, and Secretary General of the Cincinnati." Would it not be well to preserve evidence of the fact that these interesting memorial services, occurring but two months after the death of "the father of his country," were celebrated in a German Reformed Church?